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RABOTNICHESKO DELO PUBLISHES DZHUROV ARTICLE

AU031835 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jun 82 pp 1-5

[Article by Army General Dorbi Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense: "Soldiers of Red Justice" -- on the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Sofia partisan Chavdar detachment]

[Excerpt] The new economic mechanism forces us to devote optimal efforts and save and preserve everything we have created, to increase the social product and to treat state property as if it were our own! No one has the right, under any circumstances, to squander and waste the people's money and labor!

The world of capitalism today is devoured by economic and political crises. The unprecedented and violent arms race, imposed by the Reagan administration, is challenging peace on our planet. The world is concerned about the absurd mania for world domination, accompanied by a hypocritical whining about the alleged Soviet threat. The military budgets of the United States and its allies are inflated to fantastic proportions! From the Middle East to the Caribbean, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean our planet is now lying on a powder keg! Peace-loving mankind is full of anxiety. It is rallying its ranks in peace marches and demonstrations and voicing its demand to stop the nuclear madness and to begin honest negotiations around the conference table. The United States and its NATO allies, however, do not listen to these appeals. They live with a naive thought that they can converse in the language of force with the USSR and Warsaw Pact member-states! They are rejecting or just guiltily passing over in silence all sensible proposals for the alleviation of tension, but they are bitterly deceiving themselves regarding all this.

Our anwer to this malicious campaign can be but one: Labor and vigilance! Vigilance and labor! Unity and cohesion around the policy of Lenin's country! Mutual trust, mutual assistance and mutual love -- these are our principles!

The foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria pursues one single goal -- peace in the Balkans, peace in Europe and throughout the world! Peace -- this is the cherished benefit of mankind, to which the proposal of our first leader to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is devoted. We are talking to our neighbors and the other European countries, to countries all over the world, in an openhearted manner. This is not a simple whim of temporary character. It is a Leninist principle and a strategy of political behavior that has been tested and frequently proved, that has been also confirmed by the recent peaceful proposals submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The fate of peace, however, depends not only upon us. This is why our army is ready to defend our socialist achievements!

The army is a strong link in the sacred militant alliance of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization, headed by the invincible and legendary Soviet army!

Our successes in all fields of life are tremendous. They are universally known. Let not words but deeds speak for them! Let us, with common efforts, pursue them, inspired by Blagoev's great modesty, by Dimitrov's ardour and by the dynamic strength which is characteristic of our epoch! Let us work better today than yesterday, and tomorrow better than today! Socialism -- this is a great battlefield and we have no right to lose either in the material or the intellectual sector! In the memory of our Chavdar detachment comrades and of the partisans and their assistants, in the memory of all fighting units and underground insurgents of the past, we are obliged to ask ourselves: Are we really doing everything within our power to preserve the purity of the banner under which we fought against fascism? In the most merciless days of suffering, in the days when we were persecuted by police and when our houses were burned down, we did not resign, we did not abandon our post, we worthily fulfilled our party and patriotic duty! We devoted to the struggle and to revolution all our best years and our youth. We fought with arms in our hands, we dreamed, we loved and we sang about freedom!

Now that socialism is a powerful, wordwide system, now that from the Elbe to the Amur and from the Baltic Sea to the Balkans the most just social system is existing, it is the demand of the 12th BCP Congress, the demand of the era in which we live, to devote our efforts and aspirations to the construction of our socialist fatherland.

ZHIVKOV, AUSTRIA'S KREISKY MEET BULGARIAN PRESS

AU040935 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Report by Krasimir Drumev, BTA special correspondent in Vienna]

[Text] Vienna, 4 Jun (BTA) -- Talks were held yesterday between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chanellor of the Republic of Austria. In a businesslike atmosphere imbued with a spirit of friendship and good will, the two leaders stressed with satisfaction the stable ascending development of Bulgaro-Austrian relations, extremely contributing to which is the maintaining of an active political dialogue at the summit level, the frank and deep exchange of views on topical problems. In recent years there has been attained a new higher degree of cooperation in the economy, science and technology, culture and tourism. At the same time it was stressed that the possibilities are far from exhausted. It is a general assessment that in the economic sphere new, more progressive forms of joint activity should be established ever more.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Bruno Kreisky emphasized the traditional atmosphere of trust in the relations of Bulgaria and Austria and pointed out that it should continue to be consolidated in future, which is in the interest of peace and security.

The international problems were reviewed very extensively. The two leaders noted the need for still more active and constructive efforts of all states for strengthening peace They attach great importance to the talks on halting the arms race which should help doing away with the danger of a world thermonuclear clash. The profound exhange of views between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Bruno Kreisky shows identity or similarity of their views on many matters.

After completing their yesterday's talks Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Bruno Kreisky replied [to] questions raised by the special envoys of the BTA and the Bulgarian television. Dr Bruno Kreisky emphasized that there are no serious problems whatsoever between Bulgaria and Austria. This is why we devoted the greater part of our talks to the situation in the world and, of course, we talked about the role of the small states, he said. Regardless of some differences in our views, we share the conviction that we have to contribute to the process of detente within the range of our possibilities.

The federal chancellor emphasized that Bulgaria and Austria's economic relations were developing well and stressed the good possibilities for bilateral cooperation in other countries. He stressed that the visit of the top leader of the Bulgarian state is very useful, as is extremely useful to maintain a permanent dialogue between our countries.

Mr Todor Zhivkov absolutely agreed with Dr Kreisky's estimation that bilateral relations were developing well in the spheres of the economy, science technology and culture. The president of the State Council emphasized that the international problems were given prominence to in the talks. It is understandable because the international situation is complicated, alarming, and we are discussing these questions from the point of view of ensuring permanent peace in Europe and in the world. We also dwelt on the possibility for us, as small states, to continue to be giving our contribution in future to solving the cardinal problem of the world -- the problem of peace, disarmament, understanding and cooperation among countries and peoples, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized.

Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, gave a dinner for Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The dinner was attended by Vice Chancellor and Minister of Education and the Arts Fred Sinowatz, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, the chairman of the Austrian-Bulgarian Society Karl Blecha and high-ranking governmental officials.

Austrian Coverage of Visit

For coverage of President Zhivkov and his delegation's visit to Vienna and Burgenland Province, including meetings with Chancellor Kreisky and President Kirchschlaeger, see the Austria section of the 3 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TURKISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Filipov Receives Canturk

AU031552 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jun (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Kemal Canturk, Turkey's minister of trade who is on a visit to Bulgaria. The guest who is co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Turkish Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee, is in Bulgaria for the 7th session of the committee.

At the meeting stress was laid on the necessity of Bulgaria and Turkey's extending of the economic cooperation in accordance with the important agreements reached during Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren's recent talks. Stressed was the possibility for activating the relations in agriculture, chemistry, transport and other branches. Discussions went on question related to joint production. It was noted that the expansion of the economic relations between the two countries is in the interest of the peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU032009 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 3 Jun 82

["Bulgaria-Turkey: Adherents of the Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jun (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Turkey believe in the existence of possibilities bilateral economic cooperation to be extended and deepened. Both countries consider that the activating of the mutual economic relations is to the benefit of not only Bulgaria and Turkey's peoples but it is also in the interest of all the Balkan peoples. This is what Mr Kemal Canturk, Turkey's minister of trade, and Mr Vasil Tsanov, Bulgaria's minister of transport said today.

The two ministers who are co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Turkish Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee signed here a protocol on the work of the 7th session of the committee. In the course of four days there was made a detailed review of the state of and prospects for the bilateral economic relations. Mr Vasil Tsanov esteemed the session as a remarkable one. He stressed that at it all the questions related to bilateral economic cooperation were discussed. The guest said that this session is a considerable advance in the development of the economic relations.

Bulgaria and Turkey's delegations think that they have achieved positive results in the development of trade and bank work, in the cooperation in the power generation, agriculture, transport, tourism and other fields. Along with this they consider that the achieved is not in accordance with the two countries' increased economic possibilities.

Joint ventures for the development of ores and minerals, for the obtaining and processing of marble in Turkey are planned to be set up. The relations in the mechanical engineering, electronics, science, technology, tourism and other spheres will be expanded.

Today Mr Kemal Canturk was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. There was a talk on a wide range of questions related to bilateral economic relations.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH NICARAGUAN FARM UNION

AU031050 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jun (BTA) -- At the invitation of the standing committee of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union a delegation of the National Union of Farmers and Stock-Breeders in Nicaragua headed by its chairman Narcisco Gonzales, visited Bulgaria from May 22 through June 2, this year. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the talks, Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, and Mr Narcisco Gonzales signed a protocol for cooperation in the 1982-1985 period. It is stressed in the document that the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and the National Union of Farmers and Stock-Breeders in Nicaragua will work for the promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the political, the economic, the social, the cultural and other spheres.

It is stressed that in the exchange of views on a wide range of international problems, an identity of views has been established. The Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and the National Union of Farmers and Stock-Breeders in Nicaragua have expressed their complete support for the consistent and principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community, aimed at the establishment of lasting peace and detente in the world. The two organizations hold in high esteem the proposal put forward by Bulgaria to call a summit meeting of the leaders of the Balkan countries to discuss the problem for the conversion of the Balkans into a region free of nuclear weapons.

The Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and the National Union of Farmers and Stock-Breeders in Nicaragua expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in the Caribbean Basin for freedom, democracy and social progress, their opposition of the dictation of the imperialism of the United States of America. The two organizations will work together in rallying and mobilizing the international democratic and agrarian movement in the struggle for peace, security and social progress.

EXCHANGE OF CONSUMER GOODS WITH POLAND

AU032004 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jun (BTA) -- Different consumer goods for more than 5 million roubles will be exchanged by the end of this year by Bulgarkoop and the Polish organization Spolem in accordance with the agreement signed today. The Polish internal market will be enriched by Bulgarian textile goods, ready mades, toothpastes, tinned food, bottled fruit and wine. Bulgaria will import glass goods, household appliances, blankets, linen covers and vodka.

A protocol on cooperation between the central cooperative union and the central union of the town consumer enterprises in Poland, Spolem, was also signed. In it special importance was attached to the deepening of the relations in the catering establishments and the exchange of consumer goods. An important moment in the two unions' activity will be the trade weeks which will be organized in some Bulgarian and Polish towns.

HUSAK VISIT TO SOVIET UNION CONTINUES 3 JUNE

Daily Previews Talks

AU021153 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Top Level of Fraternal Relations"]

[Excerpts] According to the tradition of many years, the mutual visits of CSSR and USSR top representatives are among the most significant landmarks in the fraternal relations of our peoples and countries; they are an expression of the systematically deepening comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and CPSU and are at the same time an important common contribution of our countries to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community, a contribution made by our parties to raising the action ability of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

This time, too, the working people in our fatherland will be following with great attention and interest our party and government delegations' stay in the Soviet Union, and particularly its negotiations with the leading CPSU and USSR representatives.

The entire modern history of our nations unambiguously confirms that it was the fraternal relations with the Soviet Union that were, and are, the guarantees of our national and state independence, the foundation of our new life and our socialist development, as well as the prerequisite of our successfully building the advanced socialist society.

The most extensive item in our wideranging mutual relations, including literally all spheres and sectors of our life, is the economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which is decisively contributing to our economic potential. Only thanks to this cooperation could we build an advanced and modern national economy which ensures high living standards for our people and their social security.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union also plays an irreplaceable role in our resolving the current tasks in our national economic development. That is why it is quite understandable that today, when our countries' economies are going over to a prevailingly intensive path of development and searching for possibilities of increasing to the utmost the growth of production effectiveness, we are striving also in foreign economic contacts to implement the intensification factors and to speedily introduce the results of the scientific-technical revolution in our production practice.

The long-term program [of specialization and cooperation of production between the CSSR and USSR] is specified in 18 branch subprograms, worked out by the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and USSR, and in dozens of bilateral cooperation agreements. True, a substantial increase of cooperation deliveries is far from exhausting the possibilities of expanding and further deepening production specialization and cooperation. Last year the meeting of Comrades G. Husak and L. Brezhnev in the Crimea provided incentives for searching out possibilities for the Czechoslovak production enterprises' cooperational participation in the modernization of the Soviet light and food industries. Thus one can presume that this time the negotiations will stimulate our industrial enterprises to develop yet more actively these new and higher forms of mutual cooperation.

In the current period the socialist countries are searching for new paths and possibilities of enhancing the effectiveness of mutual cooperation on the basis of long-term target programs, which should help resolve the most burning problems of their economies. That is why the fraternal parties welcomed with interest at their congresses the proposal of the 26th CPSU Congress to make the next two 5-year plans a period of the socialist countries' intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation.

Of extremely great significance in this cooperation is the mutual exchange of production experience and of technical and scientific knowledge, which makes it possible to resolve without any extensive investments the frequently serious tasks of economic advance -- particularly such a task as, for instance, the ensurance of increased production without increased manpower, merely through an increased labor productivity and scientific-technological advance. The need for such an exchange of experience in the organization of production and management and in the solution of national economic problems was particularly pointed out from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, who on that occasion also mentioned the most important task dictated by life itself -- to complement the coordination of national economic plans of the countries of the socialist community also by a coordination of their economic policies.

The reaction to Comrade L. Brezhnev's proposal was favorable both in our country and in other fraternal countries, and particularly underscored the need for a long-term perspective in the comprehensive solution of several selected problems of economic and scientific-technological advance for the "eighties and, in certain instances, where the prerequisites for a long-term balanced development so demand, also the "nineties. Of course the CSSR is highly interested in such a prospect, because it could realize many of the long-term plans for Czechoslovak economic advance.

Top-level contacts, and personal meetings and negotiations between our leading representatives are of primary significance for the advance of our mutual relations and our all-round economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. This time, too, one can expect the visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation and its negotiations with the leading CPSU and USSR representatives to yield yet another great contribution for enriching and deepening our cooperation in all sectors of mutual relations, for a yet more effective coordinated foreign-political operation of our two countries and of the entire socialist community in the interests of strengthening the peace certainties and eliminating the war threat.

The visit will be an expression of the most cordial sentiments and relations linking the working people of the CSSR and USSR; it will be a manifestation of the unbreakable alliance, friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Husak Addresses Soviet Academy

LD031850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, who is heading the Czechoslovak party and government delegation which is currently paying an official, friendly visit to the USSR, received in Moscow today at a session of the Academy of Sciences Presidium, the Karl Marx Gold Medal for 1981.

Gustav Husak, the highest Czechoslovak representative, sincerely thanked the Presidium for this high award. He also expressed thanks for the warm greetings to the Communist Party and the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Comrade Gustav Husak said:

I appreciate this distinction, which I accept as recognition of the contribution of the CPCZ and of all Czechoslovak communists toward the development of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism in the practice of advanced socialist society in our country. I accept it as a recognition of our party's internationalist policy and as an expression of the deep relations of friendship, alliance and relations of fraternal cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples. I hold in high esteem the fact, Comrade Gustav Husak continued, that this medal, carrying the name of one of the great thinkers and founders of scientific communism, who dedicated his creative mind and his entire fruitful life to the liberation of man and work, as well as to the fulfillment of the highest human ideals, has been awarded to me by the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The great scientific potential of the Academy, as well as the significant contribution of Soviet scientists toward the construction of communist society in the USSR and in the struggle for peace and progress in the world, proves the viability of the teachings of Karl Marx which, developed and enriched by Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the conditions of the 20th century, has become the property of millions-strong masses as well as a mighty transforming force for revolutionary change.

Under the sign of Marxism-Leninism the Great October Socialist Revolution was victorious, as were socialist revolutions in a number of other countries. On the ideological foundations of this teaching, the Soviet people for the first time in the history of mankind built socialism and is building today the foundations of a communist society. On these foundations the community of socialist countries is gaining strength and is stabilizing. The positions and authority of the international communist and workers movement are consolidating and growing, and the revolutionary struggle for social and national liberation is deepening.

Comrade Gustav Husak also noted in his address to the Academy of Sciences Presidium:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic highly assesses the results of Soviet science, its great contribution toward human understanding, toward the peaceful, progressive development of civilization, in revealing the laws of the development of socialist society, in building the mighty economic potential of the USSR, in discovering and using new materials and machines, in peacefully exploring space and in many other spheres. We can justly speak with pride about the fact that today there is no sphere of human activity that has not been enriched and influenced by the creative thinking of the Soviet scientific front. The new discoveries, knowledge and fruitful creative work of Soviet scientists go far beyond the frontiers of the Soviet state. The results of Soviet science, and its contribution to building a new social system, are convincing proof that in the conditions of socialist society, which opens up wide possibilities for scientific development, science is a powerful material force serving fully the interests of the working man.

Comrade Gustav Husak added: Czechoslovakia also stresses the role and responsibility of the scientific front. We lay great emphasis on the further development of science. In the years of socialist construction, the various spheres of Czechoslovak research and science and its position in the life of society has increased significantly. It has become a regular expression of the internal link of socialism and science. The questions of the further successful development and practical implementation of scientific discoveries in the tasks that we are tackling receive priority attention and care by the CPCZ on a day-to-day basis. In relation to the needs and aims of the development of socialist society and from the point of view of the present struggle between capitalism and socialism, the 16th CPCZ Congress set forth as a pressing task the demand for broad and efficient implementation of scientific technological development in all spheres of life.

Comrade Gustav Husak continued: A way to fulfill this task is by increasing concentration and efficiency of the management of basic and applied research, by concentrating the forces and means on such questions whose resolution and fast application in practice influences substantially the fulfillment of national economic aims, as well as by forging the closest possible links between science and the tasks of the construction of a socialist society. We are also working for a more significant utilization of science as a theoretical base of management of social processes and the participation of the entire scientific front in the creation of long-term plans for the development of Czechoslovak society. And last but not least, we put emphasis on the world view and cultural mission of science in the education and mastering of scientific knowledge by our working people and in the struggle against all demonstrations of hostile ideology. For the implementation of all these plans we are creating corresponding prerequisites in the organization and management of scientific work.

We consider the further development of effective international cooperation of scientists of socialist countries of utmost importance.

Above all, the advance of Soviet science and the purposefully deepening cooperation of Czechoslovak and Soviet scientists open broad new possibilities in the solution of urgent problems at present. Proceeding from experiences of past decades in all spheres of our life which convincingly tested and confirmed the irreplaceable importance of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, namely cooperation in the sphere of science and technological development, we shall continue in the future to support and develop as much as possible this cooperation. We hope, Comrade Gustav Husak said, that our scientific places of work will participate still more actively in the solution of demanding international programs of integrated science of socialist countries which, in cooperation with our Soviet scientists, we consider to be of prime importance. The correctness of this direction is convincingly proved by good results and valuable experiences from the cooperation so far of scientists of our countries in a number of branches of natural technological and social sciences. By new scientific discoveries, by new creative deeds, by united, harmonious and purposeful proof of the social function of science, we want to prove the advantages of socialism and the possibilities for the development of science and its social application.

Comrade Gustav Husak once again expressed thanks for the honor given him. He said he considers the award, which he received from Comrade Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as a pledge of honor on his part as well as that of Czechoslovak communists to develop further and apply in the work of our party the tenets of Marxism-Leninism. We will devote all our strength for the blossoming of our socialist homeland, for further consolidation of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, alliance and cooperation in the interests of our two states as well as in the interests of socialism, peace and social progress throughout the world.

In conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak wished the Presidium and all members of the USSR Academy of Sciences many further successes in their responsible and highly meritorious work and many new scientific discoveries for the flourishing of the USSR, the happy life of the Soviet peoples and the advancement of human civilization.

Ulyanovsk Friendship Meeting

LD032215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Summary] "The visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation to the Soviet Union culminated today at a meeting of friendship which was held in the Lenin Memorial." The meeting was attended by citizens of Ulyanovsk and was opened by Aleksandr Bolshov. The national anthems of the two countries were played and the Czechoslovak guests were greeted by Pioneers. Representatives of the public delivered speeches: a motor worker, a collective farm chairman, and a student. Then Kuznetsov, first secretary of the Ulyanovskaya Obkom, spoke. He greeted the delegation and praised Husak as a revolutionary and as leader of the CPCZ. He also paid tribute to Brezhnev's peace efforts, which are fully supported by Husak. Then a speech was delivered by the Czechoslovak president.

Husak Address

LD032215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at 3 June friendship meeting at the Lenin Memorial in Ulyanovsk -- recorded; opening paragraph spoken in Russian then Husak continues in Czech]

[Text] Dear comrades, friends. Allow me first of all to express the Czechoslovak delegation's joy at being able to visit the famous town of Ulyanovsk, which is linked with the name of great Lenin (?and which is famous for its history and the feats) of its working people. [applause]

Thank you for the warm and nice words which you said, Comrade Kuznetsov [first secretary of the Ulyanovsk Obkom] and other comrades, about Czechoslovakia, about our people and about our relations with the Soviet people and the Soviet Union. [applause] I do not think I have an adequate command of the Russian language, but you have good simultaneous translation equipment, so allow me to continue in Czech. [applause]

I would like above all to express the sincere pleasure of all members of our party and government delegation for the opportunity to pay a visit to your city, which is linked so closely with the name and life of great Vladimir Ilich Lenin, during our official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Allow me to thank you cordially for the warm reception accorded to us and to convey to you comradely greetings from all Czechoslovak working people, who sincerely value the fact that in the Soviet Union we have the most loyal friend with whose support we are able to build a new socialist society. [applause]

We sincerely thank Comrade Kusnetsov for his good words about our country, the CPCZ and the people of our country. This, of course, constitutes also a support [words indistinct] [applause]

With affection and excitement we have visited places where the leader of the world proletariat, the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the strategist of genius of the proletarian revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, spent his childhood and young years. [applause] We know with how much affection the Soviet people themselves hold everything that is connected with his name. The Czechoslovak people, too, nurture warm respect for his immortal work with which the profound revolutionary transformations in the modern history of mankind are inseparably linked. [applause]

Under the banner of Leninism, socialism has triumphed in a number of countries of Europe and other continents and is being developed further there. Its ideas continue to be a vital, guiding and inspiring revolutionary force for communists. They express the needs and interests of the working people the world over. Leninism is the teaching of the struggle for revolutionary transformation of the world, for social progress and a happy life in peace. Lenin's scientific prognosis was and is brilliantly fulfilled also in the enormous expansion of the national liberation struggle, which broke the chains of colonialism and became one of the most important forces of social development in the present-day world. [applause]

Lenin's name has also become a symbol of the struggle against the threat of a war, for a world of peace, security and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation between states. The CPCZ proudly professes the Leninist revolutionary heritage. It finds in it an inexhaustible source of lessons and resolve for further struggles. Our party had the good fortune of having Lenin attend its birth, [applause] and with his counsel and recommendations he helped to ensure that the working class movement in our country abolished reformism and formed a new revolutionary party, the CPCZ, the real vanguard of the working class. [applause]

With Lenin's legacy are linked all the successes the party has achieved along its militant path, both in the conditions of the bourgeois republic, in the difficult struggles against fascism, during the years when the people's power was being consolidated and during the period of building socialism.

In the present period our party, at the head of the Czechoslovak people, is striving to consistently put into practice the conclusions of the 16th congress, which set further tasks along the road of building an advanced socialist society. These are very demanding tasks but we are firmly convinced that we shall fulfill them successfully through the common endeavor of the working people of our homeland. [applause]

Esteemed comrades! At all stages of our socialist development the experiences of the fraternal CPSU were and continue to be of invaluable importance. We value immensely the relations that have been created between our two communist parties and the people of our two countries -- relations of full confidence and mutual understanding founded on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. [applause]

Our visit to the Soviet Union is taking place shortly after the people of our country marked, during the glorious days of May, the 37th anniversary of victory by the heroic Soviet people over Hitlerite fascism, the culmination of the national-liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people against fascist occupiers and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. [applause] The Czechoslovak people will never forget the fact that their freedom and independence was bought at the price of enormous sacrifices of the Soviet people. With love and gratitude, they will forever hold in their heart those whose heroism and blood enabled us to embark along the path toward a better tomorrow, for which the best sons and daughters and all the generations of our nations had been fighting. [applause]

[Husak in Russian] I was very pleased that a comrade, a war veteran who participated in the liberation of Prague spoke here. Thank you.

[Husak reverts to Czech] The CPSU has accumulated the greatest experiences from the building of a new social order. Its consistent class-based line, principled steadfastness, all-round respect for concrete conditions, the art of harmonizing short-term topical tasks with long-term objectives -- all this serves as an example of consistent application of Leninist teaching in practice. [applause] The successes of the Soviet people in building their homeland and the enormous authority of the land of the soviets on the international forum have been achieved thanks to the fact that the CPSU Central Committee -- headed by the great friend of Socialist Czechoslovakia, the outstanding representative of the international communist and workers' movement, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- pays special attention to the systematic, creative analysis of the problems of social life, the formulation of scientifically-justified answers to the burning questions of the USSR's internal and external policy and to the further development of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

The 26th CPSU Congress became an important milestone in the history of the Soviet Union. Its conclusions contain new, important problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and set out there are topical tasks of the struggle for communism and peace the world over. The Soviet people, under the leadership of its Communist Party, have been consistently and selflessly implementing the conclusions of the congress through their tenacious and selfless endeavor. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the working people, party, state and economic bodies and social organizations of your city -- which was honored at the beginning of the current year by the award of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee -- the government, trade unions and the Komsomol for the achievement of high results in the all-union socialist competition and for having successfully fulfilled the 1981 plan. [applause] Workers of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin automobile works, too, have contributed by their share to the good name of your city.

Before our meeting in this hall today, we had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the good results of your workers in the fulfillment of demanding tasks and in the effort to achieve an ever higher quality of production. For its reliability and quality the products of your car plant are sought not only in the Soviet Union but also in Czechoslovakia and other countries. [applause] Ulyanovsk is well known in our country as a center for training pilots, aviation technicians and air traffic controllers from the countries of the socialist community. We value the fact that specialists from Czechoslovakia were the first foreign pilots to learn, here in 1956, to master the most modern aviation equipment. [applause]

Comrades: The talks between the party and government delegations of our two countries have again confirmed the full identity of views on all questions discussed. We noted with satisfaction that mutual economic, scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries is also developing successfully. For Socialist Czechoslovakia cooperation with the Soviet Union, with its enormous advanced and developed economic potential and scientific and technological base, rich resources and all-round experiences from building socialism, occupies a totally irreplaceable position. [applause]

Cooperation and specialization of production in branches that are of key importance for safeguarding the further development of our national economy is being expanded in depth on a long-term basis. Concrete results of mutual, all-round cooperation are a component part of the everyday life of the people and an important factor in the further development of nuclear engineering and power and many projects that are implemented in close cooperation with the Soviet Union, such as the Druzhba oil pipeline, Soyus gas pipeline and many, many others. [applause]

At the same time, our talks with the highest Soviet representatives have fully shown that the possibilities for further intensification of mutual cooperation are far from being exhausted. On the contrary, the current scientific and technological revolution has opened up totally new opportunities while at the same time underlining the urgent need to multiply our potential and our strength in this way.

In keeping with the interests of the people of our two countries, in the interest of further successful development of our socialist homeland, we shall devote our highest attention to this issue. [applause]

Dear friends: During the talks between our two delegations there was shown a complete identity of views and standpoints on the topical issues of current developments in the world and the foreign-political activity of our two countries. The cornerstone of Czechoslovak foreign policy was, is and will remain our firm friendship, alliance and the continuously deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union in the spirit of our treaty of friendship of 1970. [applause]

We are devoting our constant attention to the continual development of friendship, alliance and cooperation with other socialist states and to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community. The struggle for peace and to avert the threat of a world nuclear war is a vital task of special urgency for mankind. The fact that the nations of Europe have been living in conditions of peace for almost four decades now is due to the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community and their historic merits.

In the current period it is essential to further increase the struggle against the attempts of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, in particular the United States, to aggravate international tension, to feverishly increase the arms build-up, to manufacture and deploy new arms of mass destruction. Jointly with progressive peace-loving forces of Europe, we resolutely reject the dangerous plan to deploy further medium-range missiles in certain West European NATO countries. This step would substantially increase the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe, which would jeopardize the very foundations and the further existence of both European and world civilzation. This is why the eyes of all democratic, progressive, peaceloving forces of nations the world over have turned even more to the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community in whose peace policy they see a decisive force in the common endeavor to frustrate such dangerous designs. [applause]

The Czechoslovak people fully support the peaceloving, highly humane foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which expresses its most vital interests. [applause] They support the peace program proclaimed from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress and other constructive, realistic proposals submitted in a number of speeches by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. They are another confirmation of the tireless peace effort of the Soviet Union to further reinforce the hopes of the nations the world over for averting the threat of a war, and demonstrate their resolve to further step up the struggle for world peace. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, dear Soviet friends! Allow me to sincerely thank you once more for the warm, friendly reception accorded to us, both in your plant and your city. We wish you, and through all Soviet people who will be celebrating this year the 65th anniversary of the birth of the multinational USSR, many successes in your further constructive work in realizing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress. [applause]

Glory to the CPSU! [applause] May the USSR flourish! [applause] Long live the firm, militant bond between the CPCZ and the CPSU! [applause] May the eternal friendship and fraternal cooperation between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union continue to grow in strength! [applause] May the cohesion and unity of the countries of the socialist community and international communist and workers' movement deepen further! [applause] Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

WFDY ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN PRAGUE 3 JUNE

LD031620 Prague CTK in English 1516 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 3 Jun (CTK) -- The contribution of the young generation to the most topical task of today -- averting the threat of nuclear war and enhancing world peace -- will be highlighted by the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY) which opened here Thursday.

The deliberations of the supreme body of the biggest international organization of progressive youth will also pay attention to the rights of young people to education, work and creative life, and their cooperation in the endeavour for social progress.

Almost 800 delegates of member organizations from over 130 countries of all continents and representatives of other youth and student organizations welcomed a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the National Front and the government led by party Presidium member, chairman of the Czech National Council and National Front Deputy Chairman Josef Kempny. The delegation includes party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik and other officials.

Also present were president of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Freda Brown, chairman of the International Students Union, Miroslav Stepan, deputy chairman of the World Peace Council, Bedrich Svestka, representatives of the United Nations, UNESCO and other organizations.

In his opening speech, WFDY Secretary-General Miklos Barabas described the assembly as a representative forum of progressive youth all over the world which will voice a resolute opposition to escalation of tension and the arms race, and to the growing danger of a military disaster, and express an unanimous support to the efforts of anti-imperialist and democratic forces at preserving peace in the world, and at disarmament and peace cooperation among nations. He underlined the necessity of a united stand of all youth organizations and their close coordination of struggle for social progress and the rights, needs and justified demands of young people from all continents.

Miklos Barabas thanked Czechoslovak party, state and youth organizations for the preparation and organization of the 11th WFDY Assembly.

Kempny Address

LD032014 Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 3 Jun (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia, a firm link in the socialist community, stands in the front ranks of the struggle for averting the threat of war, for stronger peace and security of nations, and for disarmament, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Josef Kempny said here on Thursday. Josef Kempny was speaking at the opening session of the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on behalf of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the National Front and the Federal Government.

The young people of the whole world have many exacting tasks which cannot be solved with weapons, but only by the strength of the intellect and international cooperation. The revolutionary role of youth and world peace are merging values. The might, resolve and determination with which the World Federation of Democratic Youth, its organizations, and millions of young people join the struggle for the inalienable rights of the young generation grow from day to day, Josef Kempny said.

Another world war has been averted thirty seven years due to the peace policy of the socialist countries and the joint struggle of all [words indistinct], democratic and peace-loving forces, Josef Kempny continued.

Czechoslovakia joins those who demand a halt to the production of new nuclear weapons, the neutron bomb and other means of mass destruction. Its people stand firmly on the side of the just fight of nations for freedom, independence and social progress. We are convinced that the struggle to secure the inalienable right of nations to independent development, which has changed the face of the world in the course of several decades, is a process that cannot be stopped.

We highly appreciate that the World Federation of Democratic Youth also plays a vanguard role in this struggle of nations for freedom and independence, Josef Kempny stressed.

More on Kempny Address

LD032042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth opened in the Prague Palace of Culture today.

General Secretary of the Federation Miklos Barabas welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee and the Federal Government led by Josef Kempny, Central Committee Presidium member, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council.

Miklos Barabas said the main aim of the World Federation of Democratic Youth is the struggle against war and the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

In his opening remarks comrade Josef Kempny conveyed the personal greetings and wishes for success in the deliberations of Gustav Husak. general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He went on to praise the contribution of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in the fight for peace and the significance of its activity for uniting progressive youth movements throughout the world. He also said youth is faced with a number of demanding and historically creative tasks that cannot be solved with arms but only with the strength of spirit and with international cooperation. This can be done only in the conditions of peace and by uniting forces in the world. The current stage of the general crisis of capitalism, said Comrade Kempny, is marked by the increasingly greater aggressiveness of imperialist circles. The most reactionary forces of world imperialism, in particular in the United States and NATO, are trying to liquidate the bases of the policy of detente and enforce in international relations the policy of confrontation and force.

He also said developments in the world are not determined solely by the intentions of imperialism and its military potential. Increasingly stronger and growing forces of peace stand against the aggressive policy of world imperialism. The countries of the socialist community, of which our republic also forms a firm part, are in the vanguard of those who fight for averting the threat of war, for strengthening peace and security of nations, for disarmament. All our peoples fully support the USSR peace program and welcome the peace initiatives announced by its leading representative, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

Our country, Comrade Kempny stressed in the conclusion of his speech at the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in the Prague Palace of Culture, adds its voice to those who demand the halting of the production of new nuclear arms, neutron bombs and other means of mass destruction. It is in the interest of all peoples of the world to halt the feverish preparations for a war, to lower international tension and to strengthen the trust between nations of different social systems. To achieve this aim there is only one way: negotiations, dialogue respecting the interests of all involved states and the peaceful solution to controversial issues.

FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS, PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Urban on Trade With USSR

AU031743 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 1 June on page 3 carries a 2,200-word article by CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban entitled "The Prospects of Mutual Trade Between the CSSR and the USSR; on the Key Issue of Our Further Economic Development."

In the article, Urban first stresses the importance of trade relations with the USSR for the Czechoslovak economy in the past and present, and sketches the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet trade between 1948 and 1980. He notes that in 1980 mutual trade turnover amounted to 7.28 billion in transferable rubles and was thus 3.3 times higher than in 1970. Thereby, the Soviet Union's share in Czechoslovak foreign trade increased from 32 percent in 1970 to 35.8 percent in 1980, "despite the fact that the prices for the most important Czechslovak import from the SSR -- fuels -- were substantially lower than the prices on world markets."

In the 1981-85 period, Urban goes on to say, Czechoslovak-Soviet trade will develop "at roughly the same rate" as in the seventies, which means that for the entire 5-year period it will exceed the sum of 40 billion in transferable rubles. Giving the details of the planned Czechoslovak-Soviet trade turnover in the 1981-85 period, which are laid down in the agreement on mutual goods deliveries and payments of 9 June 1981, Urban says: "Our key exports to the USSR will be machinery and equipment, which will account for at least 66 percent of overall exports, and consumer goods with a share of about 20 percent. As regards our imports from the USSR, at least 74 percent of the volume will be represented by fuels and raw materials, and about 20 percent by machinery and equipment." The 1981-85 trade agreement also comprises deliveries based on past agreements. Citing the most important of these agreements, Urban mentions Czechoslovak-Soviet agreements on cooperation in nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy concluded in 1960, 1974 and 1982; the cooperation agreement in developing the production of ferro-alloys concluded in December 1974; the cooperation agreement on the construction of the Kiyembayevskiy combine for the extraction and processing of asbestos concluded in November 1973; the agreement on cooperation in the construction of a phosphate fertilizer plant in July 1974; and agreements on cooperation in crude oil and natural gas extraction and transport concluded in 1966, 1968 and 1970.

Having outlined past Czechoslovak-Soviet agreements on cooperation in the fuel sector, Urban then mentions that "Czechoslovak-Soviet talks on the construction of the third stage of the system of transit gas pipelines are now in their final phase." After the completion of this stage, Urban adds, Czechoslovakia will become "the largest transit shipper of natural gas in Europe, with an annual capacity of 50 billion cubic meters of gas."

Speaking about cooperation in the fuel sector, Urban also pays tribute to the "USSR's selfless internationalist approach to meeting the CEMA countries' needs in this vital area," saying that despite the critical worldwide energy situation, in the seventies the USSR increased its deliveries of crude oil to the CSSR 79 percent, deliveries of natural gas about 600 percent and deliveries of electricity 1.8 times.

According to Urban, cooperation in the fuel-power complex will continue to play a prominent role in future Czechoslovak-Soviet trade: "For the immediate future we foresee a certain increase in natural gas deliveries in connection with the expanded transit and increased electricity deliveries after the start-up of the west Ukrainian nuclear powerplant." An increasingly important role will also be played by Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the area of nuclear power generation, says Urban, and refers to the existing agreements in this area -- the program on cooperation in nuclear power engineering up to 1990, signed on 18 June 1980; the agreement on cooperation in producing installations for nuclear powerplants of 13 March 1974; the agreement on multilateral specialization, production sharing and mutual deliveries of installations for nuclear powerplants of 28 June 1979; and the Czechoslovak-Soviet intergovernmental agreements on Soviet aid in the construction of Czechoslovak nuclear powerplants in Jaslovske Bohunice, Dukovany, Mochovce and Temelin.

Urban goes on to review the implementation so far of the Czechoslovak-Soviet trade agreement for 1981-85. He notes that in the first 17 months of this agreement's validity, its intentions have been "on the whole" fulfilled. In 1981 mutual trade turnover amounted to 8,449,000,000 in transferable rubles, which was 16 percent more than in 1980. This year, on the basis of the protocol of 11 December 1981, this sum should increase by "at least 10 percent" and will thus exceed R9 billion. According to Urban, the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet trade since the beginning of the year "indicates that these overall intentions are feasible, which presupposes, however, that we ensure a consistent implementation of the concluded contracts and resolve hitherto outstanding problems at all levels of management."

In concluding the article, Urban stresses the need to intensify the Czechoslovak and Soviet economies' integration. He mentions in this context that all 18 branch subprograms of the long-term program on developing specialization and production sharing, signed on 9 March 1980, have been concluded between Czechoslovak and Soviet ministries, and that 24 specialization and production-sharing agreements between the two countries are currently in force. The implementation of these programs and agreements, says urban, should "significantly enhance the effectiveness of involvement in the international division of labor and raise export performance and production efficiency." Thereby, it should also have a strong impact on the development of the mutual trade exchange in the second half of the eighties.

Polacek on Trade With West

LD031702 Prague CTK in English 1528 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By Vladimir Polacek]

[Text] Prague, 3 Jun (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover with the advanced capitalist countries increased by more than 55 percent in the past five years.

Czechoslovakia is interested in the expansion of economic cooperation on the basis of equality and bilateral advantages. The share of the advanced capitalist countries in Czechoslovakia's overall turnover was 23.1 percent in 1980. The trade with Austria increased by more than 70 percent and with Finland by more than 80 percent in the past five years. The trade exchange with the U.S. decreased by 20 percent during the same period. The reasons for this decrease are the discriminatory measures of the U.S. which has not accorded the most-favoured-nation status to Czechoslovakia and some other socialist states. Customs duties on a majority of Czechoslovak goods are so high that it is impossible to export them to the U.S.

West Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Switzerland, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg are Czechoslovakia's biggest trade partners. The trade with West Germany, Austria, Great Britain and Switzerland covers more than one-half of the turnover with the whole area.

The share of raw materials and semi-finished goods in Czechoslovak imports declined lately while the share of machinery and equipment increased significantly.

Raw materials and semi-finished goods still prevail in Czechoslovakia's exports to industrially advanced Western countries. As regards engineering products, Western countries are interested for example in printing and textile machinery, machine tools and machinery for tanneries.

Trade will remain the dominant form of Czechoslovakia's economic relations with industrially advanced Western countries though other forms, in particular technical and production cooperation, have begun to assert themselves in the past few years.

A more substantial development of trade is prevented by many discriminatory measures in many capitalist countries, palpably worsening conditions for mutually advantageous cooperation. Some E.E.C. member states also limit the access of Czechoslovak goods to their markets. Some Western countries even misuse economic and trade relations for developing political pressure and interfering in sovereign affairs of other states.

TRADE UNIONIST ON COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA

AU031224 Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Unsigned interview with F. Brabenec, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, who recently attended the Mongolian Trade Unions' Congress: "Good Cooperation Is Needed"]

[Excerpts] We had the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the advance of the Mongolian economy and with the memorable places of the Mongolian people's history. We also visited experts who are working in Mongolia; there are about 400 of them there. The workers from the Gottwaldov industrial construction works are helping build a new shoemaking plant, which will have an annual production of 2.5 million pairs. We also met experts from the Svit Gottwaldov plant and the Gustav Kliment works in Trebic. We also visited the geological base, where fluoride is being extracted.

During the meeting with the new chairman of the Mongolian trade unions, we appraised our cooperation up to now and agreed that our trade union bodies would devote greater attention to the work and life of our experts who are participating in the Mongolian people's constructive work. This is all the more important since -- on a long-term basis -- it is becoming evident that up to 500 of our experts will be working in Mongolia toward the end of 1984. We also discussed matters connected with the work of Czechoslovak geologists in the Mongolian People's Republic. The issue is that cultural facilities should be built there; they will contribute to a richer cultural life for our experts and their families.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE FOREIGN DIGNITARIES 1-2 JUNE

Jakes: Cuban Delegation

AU021118 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jun 82 p 1

[CTK report: "In Conclusion of the Visit"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Yesterday in Prague M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met with a delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Deputy Minister of Agriculture A. Henriquez Barrios. In a friendly conversation, which took place at the close of the delegation's visit to our country, they paid attention to issues concerning a further expansion and intensification of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The same day the Cuban delegation was also received by CSSR Minister of Agriculture and Food J. Nagr.

Chnoupek: Tunisian Official

LD021010 Prague CTK in English 0909 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun (CTK) -- Czechoslovak-Tunisian cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, has been developing since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1959 after Tunisia gained independence, Mahmud Nestiri, state secretary of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry stressed at a press conference here.

Mestiri, who visited Czechoslovakia last week, has been received by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in the framework of the present Czechoslovak-Tunisian consultations.

Czechoslovakia and Tunisia have identical standpoints on such important questions of the present world like disarmament, peace, war and peaceful coexistence, he said, and pointed out the most important inter-Arab problem -- the Palestinian question. Peace in this area cannot be restored until the basic rights of the Arab people of Palestine, especially the right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, is respected, he stressed.

The exchange of goods, the value of which reached almost 20 million dollars, is bilaterally advantageous. Czechoslovakia exported building machines, diesel-engines and compressors, high-lift trucks and Skoda cars to Tunisia, and Tunisia supplies Czechoslovakia with phosphates, phosphoric acid and agricultural products, and is discussing industrial cooperation with Czechoslovakia now.

Mahmud Mestiri underlined the development of bilateral scientific and technological cooperation. Dozens of Czechoslovak pedagogues, physicians, geologists and other specialists are working in Tunisia, and there are good prerequisites for further development of contacts between social organizations and for the development of cultural cooperation, he said.

Fojtik: Cuban Radio, TV Official

LD022252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Nialdo Herrera Sardinas, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television. They discussed cooperation in the areas of radio and television between the two fraternal countries.

Strougal: Culture Ministers

LD022250 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun (CTK) -- Culture ministers from 12 socialist countries have stressed the close connection between the development of culture and the need for peace, at their 11th conference here from May 31 to June 2, according to a communique released at the end of the session.

The ministers of culture of Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Czechoslovakia exchanged experiences in the development of culture and art in their countries, their cultural cooperation, and cultural contacts with other countries in the present international situation.

They discussed questions concerning preparations for the UNESCO world conference on cultural policy, due in Mexico this summer, and stressed that the socialist countries will exert every effort for this conference to help promote international cooperation, understanding between nations, and peace in the whole world.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan came to the conference with a message of greetings, and UNESCO Deputy Director-General Makian Makaginsar spoke at the event about culture and the mass media of information. The ministers were received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The conference, also attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin, was marked by an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and identity of views, the communique said.

BRIEFS

VISITING GDR POLITICIAN -- Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Arbitrage Court attached to the Council of Ministers, who is on a working visit to the CSSR, was received on 24 May in Prague by Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier. They discussed topical matters of economic legislation in the GDR and CSSR in the presence of Slavoj Vanek, chief arbiter of the CSSR, and Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 82 p 2 AU]

VISITING GDR MINISTER -- Hans Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school matters, who is on a 4-day working visit to Slovakia, was received on 24 May by Ludovit Pezlar, CPSL Central Committee Presidum member and secretary, to discuss in a cordial talk information concerning the accomplishment of tasks following from the documents of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL Congress and the Ninth SED Congress in the sphere of education. H.J. Boehme was also received by Slovak Minister of Education Juraj Bosa. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 82 p 2 AU]

TOURISM STATISTICS -- According to M. Svoboda, first deputy chairman of the Government Committee for Tourism, 8.7 million CSSR citizens travelled in 1981 to socialist states, mostly to the GDR, Hungary and Poland, for 1-2 days; and for longer trips to the USSR, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania. The CSSR citizens' trips to nonsocialist states dropped 9 percent in 1981, but the average duration increased from 15.5 to 17 days, thus equalling the duration in 1980. A total of 16.7 million people came to the CSSR in 1981 from the socialist states, and more than 1 million from nonsocialist states. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 19 May 82 p 1 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS ON TRIP TO AFRICA

AU021755 East Berlin HORIZONT No 22/1982 in German pp 4-5

[Interview with Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister of foreign affairs, on his recent trip to Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Congo -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: You have recently visited Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and the Congo. What caused you to visit these African countries?

Oskar Fischer: Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and the Congo are among the African countries which for a long time have been closely linked with the GDR through common positions and ideals in the struggle for peace, national liberation and social progress. Thus, what could have been more natural than to make use of the pending official invitations to resume the political dialogue with the official representatives of Angola, Zambia and the People's Republic of the Congo, or to open this dialogue with Zimbabwe, at government level? Especially at the present time, when the situation is dangerously exacerbated by the imperialist policy of confrontation, such meetings are important.

Every one of us certainly still remembers the cordial reception and the very personal engagement of many GDR citizens during the days of the friendship visits to our republic by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. And I will not fail to mention that at this particular time, when we hear reports daily about new acts of aggression constantly carried out by the South African racist regime against the states of southern Africa, we deem it necessary to demonstrate to the peoples of this region that the GDR, as a member of the community of socialist states, continues to be linked in solidarity with their struggle.

I was also pleased to visit the People's Republic of the Congo on the strength of an invitation that had been extended quite some time ago. Together we confirmed our intention to further expand the close and friendly relations to mutual benefit. And -- to tell you right now -- I think that the dialogue in the countries visited, which was marked by trust and mutual understandings, is also exerting a beneficial effect on international relations.

HORIZONT: In the countries you visited, you had meetings with leading representatives of these states. What determined the contents of these talks?

Oskar Fischer: It is quite natural that everywhere the concern over the exacerbation of the international situation became the central issue of our talks. It is not only we in Europe who feel how the imperialist course of confrontation is poisoning the international climate, how intensified armament is affecting the social achievements of the peoples. In Africa -- and in the south of this continent one can see it every day -- imperialism is trying to prevent the peoples through open force, attacks, murder and terrorism from pursuing their own course that they have chosen for themselves. Confrontation and intensive armament -- this emerged very clearly from the talks -- are threatening all regions, all states and peoples.

The policy of Angola that is aimed at peace and security in southern Africa deserves high recognition. The talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Foreign Minister Jorge and other prominent figures have strengthened our conviction that the People's Republic of Angola will not allow itself to be diverted from its course by anything. Nor will it yield to the threats of imperialism, which is making every effort to prevent Angola from giving unified support to the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] as the internationally recognized leading force of the Namibian independence struggle. Imperialism would like to smash SWAPO, the sooner the better, and turn Namibia into an imperialist bulwark against any progressive development in the region.

Although they have not lived a single day in peace since they won their independence, the Angolan comrades are unwaveringly pursuing their objective to build a just society. A sound basis for attaining this objective is provided by the decisions of the first extraordinary congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party.

Those with whom I talked reaffirmed that the People's Republic of Angola is ready to do everything to develop relations with the GDR in the way outlined in the friendship treaty signed in 1979 by Erich Honecker and Angola's first president, Dr Agostinho Neto. The GDR's readiness to further dynamically develop the relations was described as a valuable support for the People's Republic of Angola. This aid is also reflected in the M100,000 worth of medicaments and vaccines that were made available by the GDR solidarity committee and by the GDR National UNICEF Committee for implementing UNICEF projects in Angola.

HORIZONT: What can you tell us about your first official visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe?

Oskar Fischer: We were welcomed in Zimbabwe as good friends, as friends -- as was pointed out to us -- that are ready for true cooperation. Our talks with President Banana, Premier Mugabe and my counterpart, Dr Witness Mangwende, surfaced the wish to quickly deepen our relations to mutual advantage.

The 3-year national development program of Zimbabwe which will go into force on 1 July contains the country's most important economic and social development targets, and provides a sound framework for a reliable and mutually advantageous cooperation.

In the course of our visit we opened up interesting avenues to this end, and in this context it must be stressed that the ties between the SED and the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] help achieve progress in cooperation at the state level.

Our hosts extensively informed us about the problems connected with building a new society under the conditions of South Africa's policy of constant harrassment. Here again it was repeatedly stressed that many complicated questions could be solved more easily and more quickly if the people of Zimbabwe could live in peace and external security.

In Zambia, too, attention was drawn to the inseparable connection between a secured and peaceful existence and the solving of urgent development problems, and this was given as the reason why Zambia advocates the preservation of peace in the world.

Again and again Zambia's representatives recalled Erich Honecker's friendship visit which has provided important stimuli to the relations. They regard the good, trustful personal relations between Erich Honecker and K. Kaunda, which began with the official visit to Zambia in 1979 and which were deepened through the return visit to the GDR by the Zambian president, as an encouraging symbol of cooperation between our two states. They have created a climate of mutual respect, indeed of trust and friendship, in which cooperation is thriving.

Our hosts repeatedly drew attention to the fact that the aggressive policy of the white minority regime in South Africa constitutes the main obstacle to the peaceful coexistence in the region, and to the liberation struggle in Africa. We need peace, my counterpart Professor Dr Goma declared in a toast, so that we can fulfill our promise which we have given to the people: independence, and a secure life devoted to progress.

HORIZONT: From Zambia you proceeded to the People's Republic of the Congo?

Oscar Fischer: The aim of this visit was to discuss how the long-standing friendly relations between the two countries could be most effectively further developed. In a personal message to President Col Sassou-Nguesso, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, declared that the relations between our parties, states and peoples have become close and friendly, and expressed the expectation that they will also continue in future to develop favorably to the benefit of our peoples and states as well as in the interest of peace, international security, anti-imperialist solidarity and social progress. This -- as was affirmed by President Sassou-Nguesso -- is also the wish of the People's Republic of the Congo.

He highly valued the GDR's participation in the economic development process of the People's Republic of the Congo. The First 5-Year Plan of the country, which will go into effect in the near future, will provide new opportunities for both states to further deepen cooperation in many different fields.

In all countries we visited, however, we discovered what a great reputation the GDR has. Our solidarity is well known, and it is equally well known that the idea of solidarity is not only the trademark and quality stamp of our foreign policy, but a matter of the heart for millions of our citizens. This solidarity is being again and again demonstrated by the GDR specialists -- they are active in many fields.

HORIZONT: What impressions have you gained of the situation in Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and the Congo?

Oskar Fischer: The first three legs of my trip -- Angola, Zimbabwe and Zambia -- are situated in the region of southern Africa. In the struggle for the final liberation of the continent from colonialism and racism, for an independent state of Namibia and for the elimination of the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa, these countries are in the foremost line. They are among the so-called front states.

At the side of the oppressed peoples, and supported by the countries of the community of socialist states as well as by all progressive countries in the world, they are fulfilling their entire duty under great sacrifices. They are exposed to constant acts of aggression by the racist South African regime. To date, the most severely affected of these countries is the People's Republic of Angola. There the interventionists have occupied entire territories; they commit serious attacks against cities and villages, killing hundreds of their inhabitants. In Angola, South Africa has mobilized counterrevolutionary gangs of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. (Note one: In 1966 UNITA was established as a cover organization for a group controlled by imperialist secret services, its principal task being to prevent the complete independence of Angola. It was, and is, hostile to progress and an embittered opponent of the MPLA and the MPLA-Labor Party. After the establishment of the People's Republic of Angola, the UNITA continued its counterrevolutionary activities against the People's Republic of Angola from the territory of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa. UNITA chief Jonas Savimbi has mercenary troops against the government in Luanda that are financed by imperialist states and are being supplied by the Savimbi terrorists from the illegally occupied Namibia with arms and other war materiels.

It is indeed admirable how these countries with much energy and firmness, are nevertheless continuing their struggle for the final liberation of southern Africa. Just imagine how many assets the young People's Republic of Angola would have been able to create, for example, in its national reconstruction had it not been exposed incessantly, from the very first day of its existence, 11 November 1975, to the heavy aggression by South Africa. In Africa every child knows that this has been possible only due to the massive imperialist support -- political, economic and military -- for the racist regime in Pretoria.

All the more highly must Angola's successes be assessed, which it has achieved in starting its economy up again.

The reformation of political and social life in Zimbabwe is also very impressive. Important first steps have been taken, be it the resettlement program for former residents of former southern Rhodesia who were driven out by the Smith regime in the past, the distribution of land to people who never owned land in the past, or adjustments of minimum wages or measures of education policy. Zimbabwe, too, would be able to implement its goals more quickly if the south of the continent were finally liberated. This also applies equally to the economic and social development of Zambia, which had to put up with grave blows by the racists.

During my stay in the People's Republic of the Congo and the friendly talk with state and government chief Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, it was clearly demonstrated how the Congolese people, under the leadership of the Labor Party, are struggling for the consolidation of their country's political and economic independence. There the country's First 5-Year Plan will start this summer. Its implementation will provide additional opportunities for the bilateral cooperation of our countries.

HORIZONT: How do you assess the state of relations between the GDR and the countries you visited?

Oskar Fischer: The socialist GDR -- we experienced this wherever we went -- enjoys a good reputation in Africa. It is being esteemed as a reliable partner who bases relations on mutual benefit and solidarity.

Agreements such as the cultural and aviation agreement with Zimbabwe, or the 3-year cultural working plan with the People's Republic of the Congo has completed the already extensive treaty relations with the countries we visited. With the People's Republic of Angola alone we are linked by more than 40 bilateral agreements. FDJ brigades are helping to implement projects in Angola's agriculture, transportation and industry. GDR experts are working at the Malange textile factory and the Lobito cement factory. Pilots from our country are guiding ships into the ports of Luanda or Lobito. Other experts from our republic participate in the installation of power transmission systems, in the production of textbooks, and at hospitals and lecturing halls.

Young Angolans are getting skilled workers training in the GDR. This month the GDR-Angolan joint economic committee will hold its fourth meeting in Berlin. As President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and other leading figures of Angola assured us during our talks, our cooperation to date has developed in the spirit of friendship and solidarity to the mutual advantage of our countries. In the talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and other representatives of the Republic of Zimbabwe, it was declared that the relations between our countries, which have existed for more than 2 years, as well as the long-term trade agreement have already brought good results. This is also clearly evidenced by the "Days of the GDR Foreign Trade" held in Zimbabwe's capital of Harare.

The relations between the GDR and the Republic of Zambia are also resting on a firm foundation. There, too, friendship brigades from the GDR have been working for quite some time. During my visit to the Congo I heard with great pleasure the assurance that the experts from our country who, among other things, are working in medical care and at public and vocational schools, are doing good work. On the other hand, young Congolese are receiving vocational training in our country as electricians, skilled printing workers, mechanics and maintenance workers.

HORIZONT: What possibilities do you conceive for further developing relations between the GDR and these states?

Oskar Fischer: Everywhere there is great readiness to further develop relations with the GDR. Likewise, there was consensus that only in a broad front can we succeed in effectively checking aggressive imperialism and in creating the prerequisites for a further stable development of our countries.

I have already pointed out how important the rallying of our states and people is in the decisive international questions of peace and disarmament, as well as for ensuring the legitimate rights of the peoples to national and social liberation. Let me add that the GDR is well known as a state of peace and equal cooperation. Although there are thousands of kilometers between Berlin and Luanda, Harare, Lusaka or Brazzaville, the political forces of these states correctly assess the GDR's role in the struggle for peace and security. Thus the patient policy of peaceful coexistence pursued by the GDR, for example, toward its Western neighbors is being highly valued. We have also learned that our country's declared intention never again to permit a world war to start from German soil meets with the strongest support.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS SECRETARY KROLIKOWSKI

AU021654 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 82 p 3

[Zoltan Laczik interview in May 1982 in Berlin: "Strengthening the Cohesion of the Socialist Community Is of Particular Importance; Discussion With Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] As member of a delegation of journalists, our Berlin correspondent was received in his office by Secretary of State Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy to the GDR minister of foreign affairs, who answered questions.

[Question] The present complex international situation confronts the foreign policy of the socialist countries, including the GDR, with new tasks. What are the main endeavors of GDR diplomacy?

[Answer] We regard contributing to strengthening the unity of the countries of the socialist community as our cardinal task. This is particularly important in the present international situation, when the class struggle has become more acute. The struggle in progress to preserve peace is the second essential area. Jointly, within the framework of the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy, we must consider what we can do toward preserving peace, for peace has not been in such danger since the conclusion of World War II as it is now. For that very reason, we support the Soviet Union's negotiation proposals with all our might. We would welcome a meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan.

We deem it important -- and this calls for joint activity -- for us to explain the socialist countries' peace policy even better and more distinctly to the masses in the Western countries. In this respect, we must be offensive vis-a-vis the aggressive imperialist forces, we must boldly propagate our steps defending peace. The socialist countries seem to be bashful in this respect.

[Question] Relations between the two German states have a significance that affects the European atmosphere as well. What characterizes GDR policy vis-a-vis the FRG?

[Answer] Our point of departure is that both states bear great responsibility for preserving peace here, in the center of Europe. We profess that never again must a war begin from German soil. In relations between the two states, we do everything that helps ensure peace. We take advantage of every opportunity to contribute to preventing the stationing of NATO missiles, because these missiles would considerably lower the nuclear threshold. A realistic comprehension of the situation is essential in this matter.

Issues of peace were in the center of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt last year as well, and only then came areas of bilateral relations. Unfortunately, until there is an essential change in the West German appraisal of few issues -- the issue of citizenship, for instance -- it is difficult to speak of a normalization. Demands are freqently made with respect to travel or the exchange of currencies by the FRG. Those are our domestic affairs. Apart from that, we have recently introduced changes and alleviations with regard to the exiting of GDR citizens and also for those entering the GDR.

In economic cooperation, we strive for mutually beneficial relations. There is an extensive exchange of goods between the two German states, and in my opinion that is natural. We are cooperating with approximately 6,000 West German enterprises, which, according to some estimates, ensures 300,000-400,000 jobs in the FRG.

Cultural relations are detrimentally affect by the fact that a cultural agreement could not come about because the FRG does not return certain cultural assets to their rightful owner, the GDR.

[Question] Finally, please appraise relations between the GDR and our country.

[Answer] SED Politburo member Gunter Mittag has made a statement to NEPSZABADSAG about econoimc relations between the two countries. Similarly, our cultural relations are also very good and extensive.

Extremely important is friendly cooperation between the two parties, ranging from the highest level through counties all the way to enterprises. And as far as -- as they are customarily called -- international politics are concerned, the two countries are working as firm members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. I regard the imminent Budapest talks as highly significant from the viewpoint of bilateral relations, and am convinced that the meeting between Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker will further intensify the decades-old friendship between our countries.

AXEN GIVES UNIVERSITY LECTURE ON ARMS LIMITATION

LD032342 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] In the view of Hermann Axen, the rapidly developing worldwide peace movement has made a substantial contribution toward increasing peoples pressure toward serious disarmament negotiations. The United States was forced in this way to continue talks on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, and to agree on the start of new negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms. Leonid Brezhnev's new proposals are suitable for achieving substantial progress for peoples well-being and for ending the arms race.

In a lecture given at Humboldt University in Berlin, the Politburo member and SED secretary analyzed the causes and objectives of NATO's course of confrontation. Hermann Axen said that this aggressive policy is an expression of the enormous sharpening of the (?worldwide) antagonism between socialism and imperialism, and of the deterioration of the capitalist crisis. [sentence as heard]

KRENZ HEADS FDJ DELEGATION TO WFDY CONFERENCE

LD032326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2011 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Prague, 3 Jun (ADN) -- With the slogan "Youth United for Lasting Peace," the 11th General Assembly of the WFDY started on Thursday at the Prague Palace of Culture. The FDJ delegation is headed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council and canidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER-LED GDR DELEGATION'S VISIT

Honecker-Kadar Talks

LD022036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1818 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Jun (ADN) -- Today in Budapest, at the start of the official talks between the GDR and Hungarian party and government delegations that they are heading, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar stressed their firm determination, together with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, to adhere firmly to the line of peace.

In view of imperialism's adventurist confrontation and arms drive policy, the safeguarding of peace has become the key question for the whole of mankind. The partners in the talks strongly opposed NATO plans for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar reaffirmed their full support for the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and for the important peace initiatives recently proposed by Leonid Brezhnev, and especially for the far-reaching proposals on arms limitation and disarmament that the Soviet statesman made at the Komsomol congress. They aimed at achieving agreements based on the principles of equality and equal security and on significant reductions of nuclear weapons in Europe and a limitation of strategic weapons in order to banish the danger of war and to smooth the way for the policy of cooperation between states with different social systems.

Starting from the fact that the struggle for peace today is, to a decisive degree, a struggle for arms limitation and disarmament, both states, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar said, will contribute actively and constructively to the success of the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

Visits Fejer County

LD032334 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The high-level Hungarian-GDR talks are continuing in Budapest. Among the members of the Hungarian and GDR negotiating delegations, two premiers, Gyorgy Lazar and Willi Stoph; the two Central Committee secretaries, Ferenc Havasi and Guenter Mittag; and the two deputy premiers, Jozsef Marjai and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, held separate talks in the afternoon. Janos Berecz and Guenter Sieber, the two Central Committee department heads dealing with international affairs; and Janos Nagy, state secretary of foreign affairs, and Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs also met.

Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, and his delegation spent the morning in Fejer County. The guests were accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

The SED general secretary and his delegation then visited the Szekesfehervar free life producer's cooperative. The farm leaders told Erich Honecker about their outstanding production results. The GDR head of state spoke with appreciation about the yield of 60 quintals of wheat and 77 quintals of corn per hectare. Pal Losonczi, however, immediately added that it would be desirable if the average national yields would develop similarly. After viewing the farm the guests saw the house and farm belonging to a member of the producer's cooperative. The visit to County Fejer ended with lunch. The GDR party and government delegation returned to Budapest after lunch.

Following the afternoon talks the GDR delegation attended a program presented by the KISZ Central Artists' Ensemble in the evening.

Visit to Local Enterprise

LD031140 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 3 Jun (MTI) -- The party and government delegation of the GDR, led by President Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] CC, on an official friendly visit to Hungary, went to the west Hungarian town of Szekesfehervar, Thursday. Erich Honecker and the delegation were accompanied by President Pal Losonczi.

At Videoton electronic goods enterprise in Szekesfehervar, director-general Istvan Papp informed the guests about the plant's work and plans. He said that Videoton -- one of Europe's biggest electronics manufacturers -- produced over 300,000 modern TV and radio sets and over 200,000 loudspeakers yearly. The plant has developed the production of computer engineering parts and main frames in the past decade, and they are now important production lines. Videoton has had long trading links with firms in the GDR for decades. There are mutual deliveries of parts for TV and radio sets and recently minicomputers of Videoton have become popular in the GDR.

Stoph Toast at Luncheon

LD032336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 3 Jun (ADN) -- The close friendship between the GDR and Hungary was praised by GDR Premier Willi Stoph on Thursday in a toast given in the Hungarian town of Szekesfehervar. He was speaking at a luncheon given by the MSZMP area executive body and the Fejer County Council in honor of the GDR party and government delegation, led by Erich Honecker, which is visiting Hungary.

Willi Stoph said: "Led by our Marxist-Leninist parties, the SED and MSZMP, the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations between our countries have developed on an all-round basis. This is for the benefit and well-being of our two peoples. In this way we are actively contributing to strengthening our community of socialist states. We stand side by side in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace and in the struggle to further develop socialism in our countries."

LEONID SMIRNOV CONCLUDES WEEK-LONG VISIT

LD032024 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 3 Jun (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Leonid Smirnov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, in Budapest on Thursday. Present at the meeting, marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere, were Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador in Budapest.

During his week-long official visit to Hungary, Leonid Smirnov had talks with Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, on current issues of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations. They surveyed the state of cooperation in engineering and determined joint tasks. The Soviet vice-premier visited several industrial and agricultural plants, which are directly involved in Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical-scientific relations.

Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy gave a reception in honour of Leonid Smirnov, who has concluded his visit to Hungary. Those present at the reception included Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai and Janos Borbandi, vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and Lajos Mehes, minister of industry.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA CONTINUES CANADIAN TALKS

LD031348 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By MTI correspondent Pal Bokor]

[Text] Ottawa, 3 Jun (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan ended official talks here Wednesday. The second round of discussions was devoted chiefly to bilateral issues. The negotiations opened on Tuesday, when world affairs dominated, including international security and disarmament and the role Hungary and Canada could do in that domain.

Points on which the two sides disagree also came up, of course, but how they could help to defuse tensions was in the focus. In that connection both sides welcome the Soviet-U.S. decision to open talks on the reduction of strategic arms on June 29. Ministers Puja and MacGuigan agreed that no political strings should be attached to the disarmament talks.

Minister Puja stressed that, in view of her geographical location, Hungary had been especially worried by the worsening European security situation and saw the defusion of European tensions as a common interest. Hungary expects the Western governments to have a more constructive attitude to Poland.

Further world affairs were reviewed Wednesday, then a detailed discussion of bilateral issues followed. Both sides emphasized the importance of relations between countries with differing social systems in the improvement of the international situation and indicated that the growth in economic cooperation had contributed to detente. The bilateral political, economic, cultural and scientific links have shown a favourable trend, it was concluded. Proof of that was Secretary MacGuigan's visit to Hungary in March, 1981, which is now being reciptrocated. There have been also other high-level visits, and both sides see this form of political contacts as important and worthy of continuation.

In the 18 years of diplomatic relations headway has been registered in also the economic area. The ministers stressed that there was room for the further considerable expansion of the exchange of goods, already worth tens of millions of dollars.

The ministers were pleased to note the favourable development of bilateral scientific and cultural links.

Minister Puja met Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau Wednesday afternoon. Premier Trudeau expressed his appreciation of what had been achieved in the bilateral relations and the current talks, which were to further promote cooperation.

Premier Trudeau agreed that action should be made to facilitate disarmament and reduce the arms. Of the forthcoming Versailles summit he said common efforts were needed to solve the current grave economic difficulties.

Minister Puja called at both houses of Parliament on Wednesday. He met Jean Marchand, speaker of the Senate, and they discussed bilateral interparliamentary ties. At the end of the talks, Minister Puja invited Secretary MacGuigan to Hungary, and the latter was pleased to accept it.

After concluding the official programme in Ottawa, Minister Puja is to visit the dynamically developing Alberta Province in the west on Thursday.

Attends Banquet in Alberta

LD040950 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja, who is staying in Canada, has visited Edmonton, the capital of the Alberta Province. A banquet was held in honor of the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. Here one of the provincial ministers praised the significance of direct business relations between Alberta and Hungary. He also illustrated this with the example that Hungary is taking part in the Edmonton International Fair this year for the first time. In his reply Frigyes Puja said that political differences of view do not prevent the further development of Hungarian-Canadian relations.

LEADERS MEET WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Lazar: Finland's Pekkala

LD272354 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 May (MTI) -- Invited by Hungarian Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, Finnish Deputy Prime Minister and First Minister of Finance Ahti Pekkala paid an official visit to Hungary, May 24-27. The two ministers had talks on timely issues in the bilateral economic and financial ties and discussed the expansion of cooperation.

The Finnish guest was received by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office. Minister Pekkala called on Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank.

The Finnish guest left Budapest Thursday.

Lazar: Japanese Party Official

LD282144 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 28 May (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Aso Taro, who represents the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party in the Diet and is heading a delegation of young activists of the party currently visiting Hungary. (?On Friday,) invited by the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (PPF), the Japanese delegation studied Hungary's social, economic and political life. The delegation met senior officials of the PPR National Council, the State Youth Commission and the National Assembly.

Lazar: CSSR's Rohlicek

LD312140 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 31 May (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar received Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek here Monday. The meeting was attended by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. The Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technical-Scientific Commission have held its first full session.

Nemeth: SEW President

LD272342 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 May (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Thursday in Budapest Horst Schmitt, president of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, who is currently on holiday in Hungary. At the cordial talks they informed each other about the activity of their parties. They exchanged views about the timely questions of labour movement. They confirmed that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin will continue their internationalist cooperation for the benefit of the cause of peace and social progress.

Gaspar: Poland's Siwak

LD021840 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Jun (MTI) -- Today Sandor Gaspar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, received Albin Siwak, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and vice-president of the Trade Union of Polish Building Workers, currently on a brief visit here.

Istvan Gyongyosi, member of the HSWP Central Committee and general secretary of the trade union of workers in building, wood and building material industries, also had talks with the guest. The cordial, comradely meetings were attended by Tadeusz Pietrzak, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

Korom: Mozambique Official

LD022028 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Jun (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received Lieutenant General Sebastiao Marcus Mabote, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, chief of staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces and vice-minister for defence, in Budapest today. Lieutenant [General] Mabote is the head of a visiting Mozambican military delegation. Present at the meeting was Colonel General Isttvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hugarian People's Army and deputy defence minister.

JARUZELSKI-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

LD040716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The Polish party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski departed this morning for Romania on an official friendship visit at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

Delegation Listed

LD040906 Warsaw PAP in English 0802 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (PAP) -- A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, left this morning on an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

The delegation includes: member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, member of the PUWP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the UPP Central Committee, Josef Kukula, deputy chairman of the DP Central Committee, Musiol, chairman of the Central Board of the Christian Social Association and member of the Council of State, Kazimierz Morawski, the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection and member of the Martial Council of National Redemption, General Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, Jerzy Jaskierna, first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Szczecin, Stanislaw Miskiewicz, and Poland's Ambassador to Romania Boleslaw Koperski. The delegation is accompanied by a group of advisers and experts.

At the Okecie airport the delegation was seen off by the President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the UPP's Central Committee, Roman Malinowski, chairman of the DP Central Committee, Edward Kowalczyk, marshal of the Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa, members of the Political Bureau and the PUWP CC Secretariat, of the Government Presidium.

WARSAW REPORTS CLOSURE OF SEA AREAS NOS 3, 1

LD032310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The following sea areas are closed to shipping and fishing: sea area No 3 from 1900 on 3 June until 0200 on 4 June; sea area No 3 from 1900 on 4 June until 0200 on 5 June; sea area No 3 from 0600 on 5 June until 1500 on 5 June; sea area No 3 from 1900 on 6 June until 0300 on 7 June; sea area No 3 from 1900 on 7 June until 0300 on 9 June; sea area No 1 from 0500 on 5 June until 1800 on 8 June; and sea area No 3 from 1300 on 11 June until 0300 on 12 June.

KUBERSKI HEADS WORKING GROUP ON VATICAN RELATIONS

LD031342 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] [No dateline received] -- Jaruzelski and Jablonski have received Kuberski [former minister of religious affairs] at a farewell meeting in connection with his appointment as minister plenipotentiary at the Polish Embassy in Rome.

Kuberski has been made head of the working group for permanent contacts between the government and the Holy See.

MINISTER DENIES FUEL PRICE INCREASE RUMORS

LD040832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Edward Grzywa, minister of chemical and light industry, described information circulating which states that the government is preparing to increase fuel prices, including gasoline, as rumor. Beginning in October this year it is planned to introduce gasoline coupons. Work is continuing on designing coupons which will be very difficult to forge.

COUNCIL OF STATE CONSIDERS LABOR INSPECTORATE

LD031904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Council of State met at the Belvedere Palace today. The session considered a report given by the main inspector of labor on the 1981 activity of the State Labor Inspectorate. The Council of State positively assessed the activity of its services. This fully confirms the expediency of establishing -- by a bill approved this March -- the State Labor Inspectorate, an office which acts under the direct supervision of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

The data presented in the report show that the threat to work safety and hygiene constitutes a serious social problem. The State Labor Inspectorate ascertained that there was a fairly widespread relaxation of discipline in the area of work safety last year, even in plants which present considerable danger.

Tendencies to disregard the demands of work were also evident in the handing over industiral sites without fully completing the work safety and hygiene installations and in the violations of the technical and technological requirements.

Accepting the report on the State Labor Inspectorate's activity, the Council of State stated that the current state of labor protection is not satisfactory. Measures taken to counter the trends toward a deterioration in working conditions require consistent action by this institution. Consolidating the execution of post-inspection motions and directives is particularly important. It is necessary to consistently shape an appropriate social climate with full understanding for the importance and problems of protecting work safety in every enterprise.

SEJM'S BUDGET DEBATES DIFFER FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

LD032332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] A debate over the budget has started in the Sejm. It is somewhat different from the debates which took place in previous years. At present one does not talk about last year's topics about implementation of the budget and the economic plan, but one talks above all about this year's budget statute -- the budget of the difficult and economically complicated 1982.

Sejm commissions will examine the government reports on the economy's results during the first quarter of the year and government forecasts and plans for the second half of the year. In accordance with the statute on planning which goes into effect on 1 July, the Sejm will not be establishing an annual plan in the future but a budget only, a credit plan, a balance of payments and a plan of the population's financial incomes and expenditures. The Sejm as a whole, and not just the commissions, will deal with multi plans. The one which will come into force soonest will be a draft 3-year plan which will be prepared by the government for 1983-1985.

POLITBURO LEADERS ATTEND LOCAL PZPR MEETINGS

Olszowski at Torun

LD032250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The ideological-programmatic declaration, What Are We Fighting for, Where Are We Heading? has as its objective the self-determination of party members as a force capable of getting the country out of the crisis. This was said by Stefan Olszowski at today's plenary debate of the Torun PZPR Voivodship Committee.

This document indicates the targets toward which the whole nation should be marching. Therefore it must constitute a kind of link between party members and non-party citizens. The debate on the declaration, said Stefan Olszowski, is a vast educational platform, of which many have already availed themselves. Now, drawing conclusions from the proposals, it will be possible to fit the document in such a manner that it will fulfill the expectations and hopes of all socialism-loving Poles. Soon, presumably in September, the declaration will be promulgated and will acquire the status of a document, binding on the party -- and through it, binding on the nation.

Stefan Olszowski spoke with approval of many observations and motions amending the draft declaration which have been collected during the discussion in the Torun Voivodship. Olszowski said these tally with observations made by party members in other regions of the country.

Referring to the current economic situation of the country, the speaker noted with appreciation -- but also with anxiety -- the various aspects of the reform currently put into effect. A correctly conceived reform, he said, should be conducive to lowering production costs and to stepping up production.

Consequently our products should be even more accessible on the market. For this purpose we need constructive thinking, consistency of action and observance of economic laws. And this, too, constitutes a task of the party.

Dealing with bringing to account the people responsible for the crisis in the country, Stefan Olszowski said that those guilty will be held responsible. Next, the speaker mentioned the preparations for the forthcoming Central Committee plenum which will deal with matters related to young people.

Dealing with the horizontal structures in the party Stefan Olszowski stated that in this movement, a few weeks before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress the opportunist trend found its most glaring expression. This was a factional movement, striving to smash party unity. What has been called new practice in the setting up of extraordinary channels of agreement and communication, constituted an organizational, propaganda-information and political faction practice. Luckily, the objective of the opportunists was not achieved.

The ninth congress adopted a principled and Marxist-Leninist stance. It adopted decisions which created the conditions for rebuilding party unity, consolidating its worker backbone and the conditions for effective action. The imposition of martial law removed the growing danger to the state. The difficult experiences of nearly a year which has elapsed since the ninth congress, the struggle for the character of the party, for its Marxist-Leninist nature, for the unity and cohesion of its ranks, have brought about the ideological rebirth of the PZPR and the strengthening of the party's leading role in the process of socialist building in Poland, Stefan Olszowski concluded.

Messner Speaks at Sosnowiecz

LD031328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Sosnowiec PZPR organization conference yesterday was devoted to party ideological-political and upbringing work and to an appraisal of the course of the discussion on the draft of the party ideological-programmatic declaration "What Are We Struggling For, Where Are We Going," up to now. It was pointed out that it is necessary to undertake a broad ideological offensive in all party links, to work out an effective and compact system of political education in the party itself as well as in all other social milieux.

In his speech at the plenum Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, stressed that the discussion of the draft of the declaration "What Are We Struggling For, Where Are We Going," is a very important element of the ideological rebirth of the party on the grounds of Marxism-Leninism and of restoring credibility, coherence and unity to it.

Messner Speaks at Garrison

LD032316 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun (PAP) -- Political Bureau Member and First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice, southern Poland, Professor Zbigniew Messner said at (?a meeting) with regular cadres of the Gliwice Garrison today that the most important task now was to rebuild the party's strength.

"Discussion on the draft ideological and programmatic declaration on the PUWP serves this purpose. The Polish People's Army stopped the course of anarchy and counter-revolution and created conditions for consolidating the party ranks, regaining its identity, confidence and social support, and fulfilling the programme adopted by the 9th PUWP Extraordinary Congress.

Wozniak in Gorzow Wielkopolski

LD032350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Taking the floor at yesterday's plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gorzow Wielkopolski, Marian Wozniak drew attention to the need for the best practical combination of economic results and the expectations of the community, to the great importance of all undertakings that serve a better understanding of problems pertaining to the economic reform in the broad circles of workers and to winning the workforces over to active participation in implementing the reform.

He stated that while observing the principle of the independence of enterprises, the state must have the possibility of intervening in cases where the narrowly conceived economic interest is contrary to social considerations. Marian Wozniak also reported on activities designed to streamlining the reform mechanisms on the basis of observations, particularly those emanating from work establishments.

SD CONSIDERS SCHOLARS' ROLE IN OVERCOMING CRISIS

LD032132 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Representatives of scientific and engineering-technological circles who are members of the Democratic Party [SD], have held a conference in Warsaw on their role and tasks in overcoming our country's socioeconomic crisis. The conference was opened by Professor Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee.

[Begin Kowalczyk recording] After the experience of the 1970's, and also after the experience of the past 2 years, the categorical proposal of integral thought in politics and complete solutions -- connected with politics -- in science, sounds all the more striking. [sentence as heard]

Neither a politician, who puts dogmas above scientific truths, nor the scholar, who (?separates) science from social matters, can lead to democratic accord. The scholar who cuts himself off from politics loses his instinct for the truth, and his apolitical stance is either the mask of an opponent or an asocial stance aimed against the interests of the nation.

The state of Polish science is abnormal, and requires radical changes. The SD is confronted by the important tasks of intensifying actions aimed at restoring the shaken equilibrium in science, in scientific circles and among the intelligentsia. These tasks bid us to undertake efforts which mobilize organic work and bid us to struggle against the suicidal idea of the so-called internal emigration. After all, to whom are we to give our places? Who would benefit from this action?

(?Let us) look at our great contribution to rebuilding the function of science, and at the intelligentsia's position or role in the community. This is not only in the interests of the world of science itself or the intelligentsia itself; it is above all in the interest of the entire community.

The homeland is waiting for our creative work. Sterile political disputes and pettifogging, wherever they might occur in your ranks, cannot take place during the great national need for the treasures of your expert knowledge and for your experience. They would rapidly bring our strivings to exploit practical reason, organic work and realistic patriotism to nothing. They would bring the essential unity of science and politics, which are the conditions of development and progress of [words indistinct] to nothing. Let us concentrate today on concrete things, things which we are capable of implementing and things for which we have the vocation. These are things for which our country is waiting, for which Poles are waiting. Let us appeal for such a patriotic, involved concentration for all people of learning in Poland. [end recording]

FORMER SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST CRITICIZES UNION

AU031718 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 82 p 5

[PAP report: "There Was Too Much Emotion, Too Little Commonsense"]

[Text] On 28 May, GLOS SZCZECINSKI ran an interview with Mieczyslaw Gruda, a former activist of Solidarity's Western Pomeranian chapter administration.

M. Gruda, a trained lawyer, was one of the leaders of the strike in August 1980 in the "Parnica" refitting shipyard, which was the first shipyard in Szczecin to go out on strike. He then became one of the founders of Solidarity. In this union, he was chairman of the "Parnica" shipyard factory committee. He was also a member of the government-union committee of experts, member of Solidarity's Western Pomerian chapter administration and a delegate at Solidarity's first national congress.

I was one of the founders of the union, and in 1980 there was talk only of a trade union, M. Gruda said. No political aims were put before him at the time. But life has shown that it later happened otherwise. At the top of the union, people with great political ambitions started to dominate the rest, and attempts were made to organize political parties under the wings of Solidarity -- this applies to the Confederation for an Independent Poland. The confederation's aims and the methods by which it wanted to achieve them could have led to a national catastrophe. Some union activists became more and more aware of this danger.

I repeated many times, M. Gruda said, that the political aims of the union itself and those being fulfilled under its wings are unreal. That is why I gave warnings. I said all the time that we must not exceed certain limits, because it might end in national catastrophe. These limits were not exceeded, because opposing measures were taken. Martial law was introduced, to put it precisely.

Discussing Solidarity's future, M. Gruda expressed the hope that the union will exist, but of course as a trade union which should occupy itself exclusively with defending the interests of working people. In no way should the union have a political role and function.

"I believe the union should occupy itself with matters that are really union matters, and care only for the interests of working people. I find it obvious that a union with any other intentions cannot be reactivated, because in the end it will once more aim toward political opposition."

Appraising Solidarity's activity up to now, M. Gruda said that one cannot stake everything on one card on the basis of "either-or," which is what happened, and in the end play with the people and the state. There was too much emotion and too little commonsense.

TV EXHIBITS SOLIDARITY DOCUMENTS, SLOGANS

LD032200 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] [Announcer] Here is a report from an exhibition which illustrates the activities of the Solidarity leadership:

[Unidentified speaker] We have assembled some documemts here which illustrate the course of sociopolitical events in Poland. We wanted to show that by taking advantage of the sociopolitical movement in Poland -- that is, the trade union movement in Poland -- that is, the trade union movement Solidarity -- some people had the goal of taking over power in Poland.

Here are some early publications. We can see that there were political trends in the movement even then. Here is a stand which shows some of the publications. These books are linked by one thing: organizing resistance against the legal authorities. Altogether the publications, which were allowed by the authorities, amounted to several million copies. In addition,hundreds of thousands of factory bulletins and regional bulletins were published; information services were sent by Telex and factory radios were used.

The content of the published bulletins typically kept changing. [sentence as heard] Let us quote: Strike. Why are we striking? United watchfulness. We see that a fullscale attack on the authorities is starting. It will be their last struggle -- this slogan by Karol Modzelewski was sent by Telexes. This slogan was ordered to be inserted into the titles of union bulletins and to be duplicated and issued in numerous leaflets.

According to the leading Solidarity activists the time for final confrontation had arrived. The instigators of the opposition did not give up attempts to incite unrest after 13 December.

KATOWICE TRIAL OF MARTIAL LAW VIOLATORS REPORTED

LD031806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The trial before the Military Court in Katowice has ended against the citizens of Czestochowa: 22-year-old (Krzysztof Garbowicz), 29-year-old (Marian Rawinicz), 27-year-old (Jacek Olszewski), and 31-year-old (Bozena Ostrowska).

From December last year to March this year, contrary to the regulations of martial law decree, they did not cease trade union activity, and they prepared and distributed illegal papers and leaflets containing information capable of provoking social unrest and disturbances of public order.

The military court sentenced (Marian Rawinicz to 4 years imprisonment and 2 years deprivation of civil rights, (Jacek Olszewski) to 3 years deprivation and 2 years deprivation of civil rights, (Krzysztof Garbowicz) to 2 years imprisonment, and (Bozena Ostrowska) to 1 and a half years imprisonment, suspended for 3 years, and a fine of Z10,000. The sentence is not subject to appeal.

SLUPSK COURT SENTENCES MAN FOR WORK STOPPAGE

LD032310 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 June (PAP) -- The Voivodship Court in Slupsk sentenced Stanislaw Majtczak to 3 years in jail and to the loss of public rights for 3 years in summary procedure for causing a serious stoppage in production at a timber processing factory in Lebork. He did this by pulling conductors out of the control system of the frame sawing machine, causing a 4-hour stoppage of this installation and production losses amounting to some 35,000 zloty, press spokesman of the Justice Ministry said.

VISIT TO GDANSK BY POPE'S ASSAILANT INVESTIGATED

LD032004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] I will now read a communique, ladies and gentlemen,

The crime bureau of the Citizens' Militia headquarters reports further information related to the visit to Poland by Father Juan Maria Fernandez, who made an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on 12 May.

According to reliable information, a number of details and circumstances related to Father Fernandez's stay in Gdansk have been established. The Spanish clergyman stayed in that town from 13 to 16 July 1981. He began his sojourn with a visit to the executive of the Gdansk region of NSZZ Solidarity. He was especially interested in the range, forms and methods of the union's activity. During his stay in Gdansk, Father Fernandez was an observer in the second part of the general congress of NSZZ Solidarity delegates of the Gdansk region.

Father Fernandez established numerous contacts with the union's delegates and activists both the region's headquarters and during the congress debates. He spent many hours in room No 75 listening to talks the region's executive held there. It has been established that Father Fernandez understood Polish.

Father Fernandez was particularly keen on contacts and meetings with leading activists of Gdansk Solidarity such as Lech Walesa, Andrzej Gwiazda and Janina Pienkowska. During the congress intermission Father Fernandez managed to make his way to Lech Walesa. Asked about this, Lech Walesa confirmed that he met with a Spanish clergyman who was rather unfamiliar to him. He recognized Father Fernandez in a photograph that was show to him.

Walesa does not remember the details of the conversation. He contends that he has never heard about the activities of the Integrists or about Bishop Lefebvre. He said that had he been familiar then with Father Fernandez's views, particularly his attitude toward the pope, he would have treated him quite differently.

Walesa thinks that the Spanish priest could have established contact with a group which he described by the name of "Kuronites." He mentioned at this point the names of Jacek Kuron and Karol Modzelewski.

Father Zuankowski's suggestion that the church of Brygida refuse to say mass and other facts put the objective of Father Fernandez's visit to Gdansk and his real interests in a very equivocal light. Investigation is continuing.

The crime bureau of the Citizens' Militia headquarters request that the citizen who signed his letter with the name Brunon and the citizen who telephoned on 27 May introducing herself as Beata from Krakow contact them again. The suggested conditions have been accepted. I repeat the telephone number of the Crime Bureau of the Militia headquarters in Warsaw: 43-10-53.

SCOUTS UNION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS 29-30 MAY

AU031704 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Meeting of the Polish Scouts Union Executive Council"]

[Text] During its plenary meeting on 29 and 30 May, the Executive Council of the Polish Scouts Union appraised the union's participation in solving the problems facing children and pupils.

The first item on the agenda was the report of the union's Executive Council Presidium, which was read by Andrzej Ornat, the head of the union.

The plenum adopted a resolution in which the Executive Council will place all instructors under an obligation to pay particular attention to bringing up young people in their care, and to oppose attempts by irresponsible persons to exploit young people for their political aims.

It was decided to present the meeting's ideological and program achievements at the coming PZPR Central Committee plenum, which will be devoted to youth matters.

Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Socioprofessional Section, took part in the talks.

TWO DAILIES REPORT PROBLEMS OF YOUTH, EDUCATION

AU031055 [Editorial Report] Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 29-30 May on page 4 carries a 1,300-word article by Dr Stanislaw Lojewski entitled "Hatred Strikes Him Who Bears It" concerning the problems that exist with bringing up young people. The article stresses the importance of educational action on young people, particularly students and secondary schoolchildren. "The low level of political knowledge among the youth is causing anxiety," he says.

"Young people came under the influence of extremist political activity directed against the state as early as the seventies, which has interfered with their psychological well-being," Professor Lojewski says. "It is necessary to dispel the negative emotions caused by this political activity, and this is the job of the party and of socialism. This political activity, and young people's attraction to it, was exploited by Solidarity andother opposition groups."

The article stresses the importance of emotional stability in the mind of a child, adding that today's science can check and adjust it in cases of abnormality. "Technological methods for manipulating emotions have been perfected and are employed in advertising and in political propaganda," Lowjewski asserts. "In this way, the person or organization employing such methods can make a person believe what they want him to believe."

The article condemns the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and the BBC for extolling the virtues of the "American way of life," which has caused young people in Poland to become "consumer-minded" and which has "nothing in common with the technical and socioeconomic realities of life in Poland."

"This kind of activity was not limited to Western radio stations," Lojewski notes. "Various intellectuals attached to antisocialist forces have preyed on the minds of young people to win them over to their cause."

Lojewski argues that "the church and religious symbols were exploited for political reasons in a perfidious manner, for religious belief builds up a certain pride and strong feelings of support for what one believes in. These strong religious feelings of support were transformed into strong political feelings of support by antisocialist forces exerting their influences on young people."

"However, Lojewski continues, "it is dangerous to manipulate the emotions of young people for negative reasons, in other words, arouse hatred in young people, set brother against brother and create political battles or even anticommunist crusades. It is also dangerous to use religious symbols for political purposes, which was one of the feature of fascism."

"Martial law has eliminated the danger of people's minds being turned against the state," Lujewski concludes. "However, it must be remembered that one of the chief aims of subversive centers throughout the world is to create a political opposition in Poland out of church followers and to indoctrinate for political reasons people who are still not fully intellectually mature."

Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish on 28-30 May on pages 1, 3 carries a 4,000-word interview by SZTANDAR MLODYCH reporters with several teachers. They are Dr Jerzy Centkowski, head of the Humanistic Subjects Center in the Institute of School Programs; Marian Kobza, principal of a Warsaw elementary school, and Irena Kuczalek, methodologist in the Teacher Training Department in Warsaw and preparatory and social science teacher in a Warsaw high school.

The first question posed by the SZTANDAR MLODYCH team deals with the unease being felt with the way young people are being taught about politics today. "The schools' activity in this sphere is not laid down precisely," says the team of reporters, "and teachers possess views that are different from those represented in the school curricula. Further, the most important subjects dealing with the formation of human attitudes are being neglected. The reasons behind this state of affairs lie with the teachers. What makes things more difficult is that a teacher cannot be dismissed in principle." To this, M. Kobza says that "it is indeed difficult to dismiss a bad teacher because there are so many regulations protecting him, and it is difficult to find really good teachers."

The question is next asked whether it is true that increased pressure from above could make teachers more aware of their responsibilities toward educating children in the proper political spirit, and whether it is true that the activities of various institutions are not coordinated: for example, what is taught at home does not agree with what is taught in school. To this, J. Centkowski replies that "it is partly the fault of the school system, because the secondary school system has somewhat deteriorated since the war. Before the war, schools were more exclusive and classes were smaller, so it was easier to teach children. So a certain deterioration in education has occurred in this area. However, primary education today encompasses all children, and the number of young people being trained in professional schools has increased many times since before the war, so a certain cultural revolution has occurred. And most of today's community was educated in postwar schools," J. Centkowski says.

The next question is how the eternal educational reforms have influenced the implementation of the educational programs of the schools. To this, J. Centkowski replies that "on the contrary, there has been no such influence because there has been too little reform. The first program reform was introduced in 1948 and was in force until 1956, during a period of fear and hypocrisy in schools. A further program did away with the teaching of history in professional training schools, with the result that young people there received no knowledge about democracy, socialism and the workers class. This lack of political culture made itself felt. After this, there were no reforms for a long time", says J. Centkowski.

"A vulgarization of Marxism was introduced to the schools during the Stalinist era which did not have much to do with historical materialism," J. Centkowski continues. "In this way, the entire national tradition was rejected. Teachers ought to have taught their children about the Home Army, but were taught something different instead. Then after August 1980, teachers began to 'straighten out' history. They began to present history in the light of the Second Republic, painting a totally different picture of the facts of World War II. As a result of this false support for the view prevalent during the Second Republic, it has reached the stage where schools today are not credible, and if there are faults with the schools, there are faults with young people."

Irena Kuczalek says that "schools have gradually improved their curricula and gained more freedom, particularly after the 1956 disturbances". She believes that "the best years for schooling were the sixties, when there was peace and no such uniformity of curricula as under Gierek later. Sometime after 1972," she continues, "chaos arose in education, when the ministry considered that young teachers straight out of training college were already mature enough to work on their own without first going through a period of observation to ensure they were employing the correct teaching methods. After 1980, a lot of young people were interested in arts subjects and were willing to discuss things and tackle projects. All that changed slowly, and last September it was already more difficult to teach because children's views had become widely divergent," says I. Kuczalek.

Asked what should be done so that schools can also shape views, I. Kuczalek replies that "schools already shape views, but these views are very confused, especially since August 1980. For instance, one teacher tells children one thing because he belongs to a trade union and his views are biased as a result, and another teacher, not belonging to any union, tells them something else. In this way, children are being drawn into political contests. This is downright depravity, the winning over of children for the aims of teacher! The fact that some children demonstrate their views on the streets is a different matter. It is difficult to influence these 17-19 year olds, because they already have their own views fixed in their minds. They already know certain things we never taught them, such as the facts behind Pilsudski, of whom either evil was spoken or nothing at all. I believe that if we had been honest about historical matters such as this, there would be no problems today," I. Kuczalek says.

The SZTANDAR MLODYCH team finally asked the teachers how they appraise the standards of Polish teaching, considering the fact that many illegal organizations such as neofascist and antistate groups have arisen in schools, and teachers have often been the organizers of such groups. Can the teachers purify themselves of such activity, for it was unthinkable before the war, asks the SZTANDAR MLODYCH team.

In reply, I. Kuczalek says that "this kind of activity is an offense and the offenders should answer for it. As far as self-purification is concerned, the decision of the Teachers Council during the sixties about a teacher who failed to perform his responsibilities properly was binding." Jerzy Centkowski adds that "the organization of antistate groups is a political crime and the state authorities should have no scruples about removing a teacher guilty of this activity." Marian Kobza says that "without the arguments that life brings, there can be no question of the credibility of schools and teaching."

To the final remark by the SZTANDAR MLODYCH team that the teachers are forcing the paper to practice the propaganda of success, Jerzy Centkowski says that we only show what is good in our educational work, but young people perceive the reality and we must join reality with the aims we have before us, and Irena Kuczalek says that we should quite simply speak about everything in school in a normal and factual way.

Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish on 27 May on page 3 carries a 2,000-word article by Stanislaw Zawislinski entitled "Free Thoughts, Free Conclusion" which discusses the faults with the young generation. Zawislinski says that "at the end of the seventies, many publicists and sociologists put forward the idea that the young generation lacks ideology and many of its members are not serious-minded. This concerned those born in the fifties. After August 1980, a huge number of young people placed themselves in support of various political slogans but some young people understood these slogans differently from others and tried to implement them in different ways, such as joining Solidarity and reforming the Socialist Youth, Socialist Students and Scouts Union. In this way, the need was displayed to make life more democratic and make activity more authentic. The post-August situation enabled young people to express their convictions more fully, yet their needs and interests never received the state's and the party's proper consideration. As a result, the disproportions in the material and social situation between various groups of young people became deeper. Had we dealt with youth matters more comprehensively, we would have avoided many of the problems we have with young people today," Zawislinski says.

"There were various young people in institutions and organizations who were guiding themselves by diverging views and ideas, and the post-August period did nothing to remedy the situation. During the last Sejm session, Prof Jan Szczepanski said that 'it is necessary to make a clear distinction between those opposition groups who formed themselves outside Solidarity and Solidarity itself, for Solidarity should not be identified with the opposition.' There were many people in Solidarity who supported agreement and still want to achieve it. Many young people came under the influence of various illegal publications. Since these contained diverging views, diverging views arose in the minds of young people as a result. How did young people allow themselves to be influenced in this way," Zawislinski asks. He offers the reply that "these publications contained answers to many issues and problems bothering young people, and these answers seemed acceptable, therefore the young people began to believe in the propaganda contained in these publications. The events of August were not responsible for young people's lack of knowledge on many matters and their lack of confidence in the authorities. Much of the blame has to be taken by the educational system, because of its mistakes and shortcomings in dealing wity young people. What lies in store for young people, and indeed almost the entire community, is a reorientation of their needs and aspirations, for which a precise recognition of the current moral, material and social state of various social groups is necessary. All the problems facing young people today have to be described precisely, or it will be difficult to achieve social agreement," Zawislinski says.

MALINOWSKI CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON HARVEST

LD032022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The state of preparations for this year's harvest was examined at a conference held today in the office of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of Vice Premier Roman Malinowski.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture's assessment, the state of sowing this year is relatively good and, as regards some varieties of plants, definitely better than last year. However, a lack of humidity in the soil has been noted recently. In view of continuing rainless weather, this could reflect unfavorably on the crops, particularly cereals.

For this year's harvest, agriculture will have at its disposal more technical equipment, including tractors and grain combines. It appears, however, that the situation will be no better than last year because the exploitation readiness of that equipment is inferior. The fruit and vegetable crops should be better than last year. However, the processing industry will have problems with shortages of some wrappings.

Summing up the conference, Roman Malinowski stated that the most important current problem is speeding up insecticide supplies and stepping up deliveries of domestic and imported mineral fertilizers.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOOD CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

LD031504 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun (PAP) -- A slump in real incomes in Poland and a substantial drop in consumption by families from all social groups are the main trends determined in statistical research over the first quarter of this year, head of the Living Standards Department of the Main Statistical Office Asst. Professor Jan Kordos told TRYBUNA LUDU today.

"Real incomes experienced a sort of unification, as the living standards for old age or disability pensioners came closer to those of employee families, and the number of families with incomes above the national average increased," Kordos said.

"I also noted that the fall in real wages is accompanied by changes in consumption. The level of consumption in Polish households in the first quarter of the year dropped markedly as compared with the same period last year. The share of outlays for food in overall expenditure climbed sharply, which is typical of a slump in the standard of living.

"The consumption of services and articles other than food fell by 13-20 per cent, with a dramatic 25-28 per cent drop in the spendings related to culture, education, and recreation, as compared with the first quarter of 1981. In transport and communication services, the consumption rates shrank by half, except for old age pensioner families.

"The value of food consumption dropped by 9-15 per cent, with the share of food purchases in family budgets going up. The biggest slump was recorded in meat, animal fats, and butter. A slight rise was observed in the consumption of bread, vegetables, milk, and sugar. However, price rises failed to produce a significant quantitative change in food consumption. They only induced a change in the structure of the diet instead," Professor Kordos declared.

He also said private market prices at the moment nearly correspond to the prices in state-run shops, and that black market is on the decline in Poland as the population's real incomes are falling.

Professor Kordos also predicted that data for May and June 1982 are bound to be more intelligible than those collected over the first quarter of the year, as then the calculation of consumption expenditure rates was obliterated by triple advance payments of price rise compensations to old age and disability pensioners in February and the payment of the so-called thirteenth and fourteenth wages to employees of socialized enterprises a month later.

MINING MINISTER ON COAL MARKETING PROSPECTS

LD032344 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun (PAP) -- Debate on this year's budget law started in parliamentary committees. The committees will also examine government's reports on economic results of the first quarter of this year and forecasts and plans for the second half of the year.

The parliamentary committee for mining, power industry and chemistry examined today its plan and budget.

As General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry, said addressing the committee and throwing some light on the work of mining after the introduction of martial law some 11 million tonnes of coal have been exported so far this year.

"It is true that we have some difficulties with markets for coal at present. Certain amount of this raw material is being stored away in ports. One must realize, however, that the lowering of Polish exports was a controlled action aimed at removing us from traditional markets. Now, one can hear opinions that we have an excessive amount of coal and no places to store it away. Such opinions are premature and unjustified. The market for coal should increase in the third and fourth quarter of this year", the minister said.

MINING COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD040856 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun (PAP) -- The 6th session of the Polish-Romanian working group for cooperation in mining was held in Katowice from May 31 to June 3. Participants in the session signed a protocol setting out lines of the development of Polish-Romanian scientific and technical cooperation in mining in the years 1982-1985. Poland will supply Romania with coal mining machines and systems. Romania will supply Poland with oil drilling equipment.

REPORTAGE ON TRADE, CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH USSR

Two Delegations in Moscow

LD032338 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By PAP correspondent Teslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun (PAP) -- The Polish delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz, now here for a session of the CMEA Standing Committee for Foreign Trade, had a meeting today with Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Nikolay Talyzin and Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov. The talks concentrated on key issues concerning practical utilization of idle production capacities in the Polish industry and deliveries of Soviet raw materials, materials and components.

During the talks much attention was also paid to seeking further possibilities to improve the supply of commodities of everyday use to the Polish market still this year.

Moscow was also visited by Minister of Metallurgy and the Machine Industry Zbigniew Szalajda, accompanied by a group of experts. The visit was aimed at finalizing Polish-Soviet accords on industrial cooperation for which expanded forms and directions were outlined in general during the visit paid to the USSR by the Polish party and state delegation led by General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The question of the Soviet assistance in completing some important investment projects of the metallurgical and machine industry in Poland was discussed with the leadership of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Minister Zbigniew Szalajda was also received by chairman of that committee Semen Skachkov. Minister Zbigniew Szalajda's working talks in Moscow were concluded with his being received by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Nikolay Talyzin.

Official Discusses Trade

AU031435 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 82 p 3

[Marek Jefremienko interview with Stanislaw Wylupek, plenipotentiary of the Government of the Polish People's Republic for the coordination of economic relations with the USSR: "New Chances for Partnership" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In recent times, we have repeatedly reported on the contribution of the Soviet Union in the settlement of Poland's economic difficulties. In particular, that contribution consists in additional deliveries of raw and other materials and of component parts. They alleviate the effects of the economic blockade applied to Poland by capitalist countries. Without those Soviet supplies, many enterprises would have to suspend operations and, because of the lack of raw materials, our production facilities would be idling.

[Question] Let us begin with the most important issue: To what extent does the expansion of economic relations with the Soviet Union alleviate our difficulties? What new elements have emerged in Polish-Soviet relations as a result of the conventions and agreements concluded recently?

[Answer] The Soviet Union's share in Poland's foreign trade turnover has for years exceeded one-third. The Soviet deliveries of many basic raw materials are of decisive importance. The Soviet share in our imports of more important raw materials is growing. It should be emphasized that in 1981 the import of raw and other materials from the USSR -- with the exception of fodder and raw materials for the food industry -- exceeded that from all capitalist countries.

The March 1982 visit paid by the Polish party-Government delegation to Moscow and the talks held then at the summit level provided conditions for new fields in cooperation between our two countries. The scope of those problems was so enormous that both governments appointed plenipotentiaries for cooperation. To date, we have taken joint initiatives concerning:

-- The engagement of production facilities in Polish industry idling because of the shortage of raw materials in the service processing of Soviet raw materials;

-- The procurement of foreign currency for purchasing component parts and raw materials necessary for production exported to the USSR;

-- The Soviet participation in continuing the construction of projects which we would have been unable to finance ourselves because of the current economic situation in Poland. It should be borne in mind that there is enormous capital frozen in the suspended projects.

This cooperation has already produced its first results.

[Question] To what extent does the invigorated economic cooperation with the USSR moderate the effects of the economic blockade and restrictions applied to Poland by the United States and some NATO states?

[Answer] The restrictive economic policy initiated by the U.S. Government with regard to Poland and the USSR requires from us steps aimed at gradually winning for the Polish economy, and particularly for industry and agriculture, independence from capitalist countries. That dependence has at present paralyzed our industry. What we need is to intensify our economic relations with CEMA countries and particularly with the USSR, and to reorient our cooperation and supply links.

The blockade has practically depleted our supplies by 40 percent. The conclusions drawn from that are obvious...

[Question] One of those conclusions is the postulate, which has been emerging recently with growing frequency in discussions, of a far-reaching reorientation in our policy on a closer cooperation with CEMA countries....

[Answer] I think, the notion "reorientation" is not quite accurate. Our economy has always been oriented on cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. The Soviet Union has always been our greatest economic partner. The point here is different. In recent years, trade turnovers with the socialist countries were simply growing at slower rates than with capitalist and the so-called Third World countries. Those proportions must be changed, because they are, among other things, accountable for our present difficulties, because the excessive dependence of industry on supplies from capitalist countries proved to be dangerous.

Thus, along with our Soviet partners, we will take further mutually beneficial measures and will expand cooperation links.

[Question] As a result, in particular, of the false and biased information spread by the political opposition, a part of public opinion is still haunted by the myth of the allegedly smaller profitability of trade with the USSR. What does that profitability really look like?

[Answer] Of course, we are familiar with those opinions. They are groundless. Those spreading them are people who either deliberately falsify our economic relations with the USSR, or are ignorant in economic reckoning.

Let us have a look at the question of profitability in the case of imported petroleum and exported coal.

A ton of crude bought in the USSR costs us R115, and that bought in a capitalist country would cost us U.S. $250. Thus, for example, the 13 million tons of crude bought this year in the USSR cost us about R1.5 billion, and if we bought it in the West the costs would have amounted to U.S. $3.2 billion.

Of course, the analogous principle of progressing [kroczace] prices is also to be valid in the sales of our raw materials. In the case of coal exported to the USSR for power production those relations are as follows: a ton of coal sold to the USSR brings us R45, and that one sold to the West -- just a little more than U.S. $50.

Our earnings from the export of 5.5 million tons of coal to the Soviet Union will amount to about R250 millin, and if we exported that coal to Western countries, our earnings would have amounted to U.S. $300 million. Let us compare that with the account for imported petroleum, and we will obtain a true picture of profitability.

I would like to emphasize here that all bilateral agreements are preceded by negotiations with the participation of experts from industrial and foreign trade enterprises. They are the most competent representatives of Polish economic organizations.

[Question] What has been said implies that both at present and in the nearest future our cooperation with the USSR will be partially based on supplies given us on credit. In Poland's present payment situation, it is of enormous importance, particularly in view of the fact that we obtain Soviet credits on advantageous conditions. However, Poland has the ambitions and potential chance to become a valuable and needed partner again. What are the chances and what are the conditions to be met to recover the -- weakened at present -- partner position?

[Answer] This is a question we should constantly bear in mind. There are many conditions that we must meet to become a reliable, strong and solid partner. However, in my opinion, some of them are the most important. Above all, we must regenerate Poland economically, must fully use our production potential, and must bring about full stabilization. In this respect, Soviet assistance is invaluable.

On the other hand, we must always abide by the principle: fulfill what you have undertaken and signed, deliver good and up-to-date commodities, and observe the deadlines

There is one more thing of great importance. A strong partner is a wanted partner. For this reason we must offer the other side what it is keen about, what it needs, and not what the other side is able to obtain anywhere and, maybe, on better conditions. The Soviet market is highly absorbent, and states stronger than Poland are in competition for it. Those truths must be constantly kept in mind.

Cultural, Scientific Agreement

LD031448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, the plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland for the present year was signed today. The document was signed in the presence of the Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek by Undersecretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Jozef Wiejacz, and the Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

The cooperation plan gives a binding character to joint undertakings which are already being implemented in practice. At the same time it creates further possibilities for broadening and deepening cooperation in the fields of culture, science and education as well as health protection, sport and the mass media.

The program envisages the organization of solemn celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement in the Soviet Union; and in Poland, of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. Also envisaged is a broad exchange of representatives of Polish and Soviet creative arts.

TV COMMENTARY: PUBLIC WANTS PEACE, DISCIPLINE

LD032230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "One's Own Affairs in One's Own Home"]

[Text] It is enough to compare the map of the world from before the war with that of today. Empires fell and a powerful community of socialist states came into being. Revolutionary conflicts are breaking out in new countries. These are the facts. It is also a fact that despite numerous efforts, it impossible to turn any of the socialist countries from the adopted path of development.

Another attempt has failed. This time it was connected with our country. The Polish public is very much against distortions of socialism, which were the reasons for the crisis in our country, and the overwhelming majority has voiced its disapproval of lack of discipline and chaos. The Polish public wants to see the future free of the danger of a civil war. It wants to work in peace, and it wants to settle our Polish affairs in accordance with Polish interests.

We have different ideas about how to achieve this. Therefore there is something to discuss and to argue about. There is also plenty of work for everybody who is not afraid of work and who is able to think sensibly, who wants tomorrow to be better than today.

However, there are also people among us who have lost sight of their country's interests and who are only able to repeat, like a sick person with a fever, that only collaborators are working and that consequently it is necessary to boycott work and that one always has to think of new forms of protest. What forms? This is not important. It could be a minute of silence or a walk during a news program. Street disturbances would be best -- during a holiday, of course, as people are leaving churches or on the 13th. What for? Well, to show off. To show what and to whom? They answer: What do you mean "to whom" To the world! And what? That the Poles do not respect anything that is respected in the world and that they cannot emerge from the crisis on their own, that they are incapable of having law and order in their own home. In a word, they want us to be compromised, yet again, in the eyes of other nations who are diligent, well organized and thrifty, who for a long time have been watching with growing irony whatever these Poles are up to.

Perhaps here and there they will succeed in inciting a group of adolescents, but let's just ask ourselves: Who needs it? Or let's formulate the question in a more precise way: Who needs it just now, before the NATO summit, which is approaching? Who is dreaming about new agruments for the anti-Polish campaign? The answer seems obvious: surely, we are not.

BRIEFS

COAL PRODUCTION -- Hard coal miners from January to the end of May of this year extracted 79 million tons of coal, that is 11 million tons more than in the course of the first 5 months of last year. This high extraction of coal made it possible to increase deliveries for domestic needs, at the same time intensifying export. Deliveries for export this year amounted to 10.7 million tons of coal, that is almost 4.6 million tons more than in the first 5 months of last year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 May 82 LD]

WAGES SURVEY -- According to reports drawn up by the Economic Department of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs in April and May, of about 6 million working families, over 26 percent had an income per person lower than Z3,000 during the first half of 1982. The real income of all working households examined fell by between 8-37 percent. The lowest fall in income occurred in families with many children, and the largest in the group of single employees with average earnings. It emerges from the report that the situation of pensioner families is worse than that of working families. With regard to pensions above Z3,500, the drop in real income is over 30 percent. There are millions of silent people whose situation is really difficult, and whose voices are feeble. Handouts should not just be for those with the loudest voices. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 29 May 82 LD]

POLISH PREMIER JARUZELSKI ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU040743 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0659 GMT on 4 June carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. According to the announcer, Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Virgil Cazacu and Stefan Andrei, as well as "other party-state officials" are welcoming the Polish guests.

The national anthems of the two countries are played and an honor guard presents arms. The two party-state leaders are reported to review the honor guard.

The announcer states that Jaruzelski is accompanied on his visit by Josef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Prof Jozef Kukulka, vice chairman of the ZSL Steering Committee; Jozef Musiol, vice chairman of the SD Central Committee; Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Steering Council of the Social Christian Association and member of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Maj Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Military Council for National Salvation and minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection of the Polish People's Republic; Jerzy Jaskierna, chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth; Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the PZPR Szczecin Voivodship Committee; and Boleslaw Koperski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The relay ends at 0712 GMT.

Official Talks Begin

AU041037 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a party-state delegation from the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the Military Council of National Salvation of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Bucharest this morning.

Shortly after the arrival, Romanian-Polish official talks began at the State Council palace. The talks are being attended on the Romanian side by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of national defense; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of the government; and other Romanian officials.

For the Polish side, the talks are being attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the Military Council of National Salvation of the Polish People's Republic; Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Prof Jozef Kukulka, vice chairman of the ZSL Steering Committee; Jozef Musiol, vice chairman of the SD Central Committee; Kazimierz Morawski, president of the Main Administration of the Christian Social Association and member of the State Council; and by other Polish officials.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

1 June Speech

AU012010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu to 1 June RCP Central Committee Plenum in Bucharest: "Exposition by Nicolae Ceausescu at the Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The comprehensive exposition on "The Current Stage of Building Socialism in Our Country, the Theoretical, Ideological Questions and the Political, Educative Activity of the Party" read by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, in the first part of the enlarged plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP which started on June 1, shows among other things:

The plenary meeting of the party Central Committee debates theoretical, ideological and political-educative questions of the moulding of the new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism. In approaching these questions we should start from the deep-going revolutionary transformations wrought in the Romanian society, from the big social and national changes, from the changes in the balance of forces in the contemporary international life.

We should analyze, in the spirit of the revolutionary conception of world and life of the scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism, the road traversed by our homeland in building the new social system, in the ensuring of the triumph of socialism, the stages of the revolutionary process, as well as Romania's current stage.

We should analyze in particular the development of the production forces, the current stage of the Romanian economy and its place in world economy.

Likewise, we should analyze the social structure and relations, the ownership of the means of production, the mode of production and distribution of the social product and national income.

We must permanently bear in mind the fact that the way of thinking, the social consciousness, the level of development of science, education and culture are determined by society's material base, the mode of production and distribution of the material goods.

At the same time, the social consciousness, the science, education and culture, the ideological and political-educative activity play an important role in the development of the production forces. Both spheres condition each other and, in dialectical unity, ensure the society's continuous progress, the rise in the people's welfare, the consolidation of the homeland's independence and sovereignty.

In the socialist system, especially in communism, for the first time in the history provides conditions for the development of a coherent theoretical and ideological conception of world and life. But in socialism too, and most likely in communism as well, the theoretical and ideological conception will be continually changing, in relation to the development of the production forces, of the level of scientific knowledge. The disappearance of the social classes, of social and national inequality, the building of a society of social and national equality, ensure the material and social basis for a coherent conception of world and life.

Creation of conditions for the assertion of a unitary theoretical, ideological world outlook should not be narrowly understood as uniformization, as unconditional acceptance of one thesis or another.

It is in this revolutionary, dialectical-materialist and historical light that we must view also the Romanian people's development and the stage reached at present by our socialist homeland.

Hundreds of years passed, when the Romanian people's community of economic interests, territory, culture and language crystallized and consolidated. In that time conditions were created, though with a certain delay, for a passage to a higher organization -- the formation of the three Romanian principalities: Walachia, Moldavia and Transylvania. As is known, these came into being and developed in the struggle against foreign domination, for uniting into a strong state capable of standing up to foreign invasions, of securing a self-reliant development.

There are historians today upholding the theory of a vacuum that allegedly existed in a certain period in the Carpatho-Danubian space. I think they have long got the right answer to it. First, from more advanced people, from the people of culture of those times who were speaking about the inhabitants and voivodships that existed in the Carpatho-Danubian space -- and I think they were more knowledgeable than certain contemporary historians who set themselves up for being omniscient and deny facts, deny what was the result of historical development. The answer was given by Mirceathe Old, Stephan the Great, Ioan of Hunedoara, Michael the Brave, those who defeated Bajazet, who stood up to so many invaders who set up the first centralized state of the Romanian in Walachia, Moldavia and Transylvania. They did not come from alien land, or out of the blue. They were born and lived here, in this land which they defended with their own lives.

The Romanian principalities were formed and developed in very difficult conditions: They had to fight against the rule or the tendencies for domination of three big empires -- the Ottoman Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Tsarist Empire -- in order to preserve their identity. It goes without saying that those historical circumstances, the long wars that had to be waged against foreign domination caused a certain lag in economic and social development, being the main obstacles to the formation and development of the Romanians' unitary national state. In those conditions, the people's masses, the heads of the three principalities continuously fought for independent development, for reinforcing the links and common feelings. It is illustrated by the peasant revolts, by Tudor Vadimirescu's revolution, by the bourgeois democratic revolution of 1848 which, in one form or another, spread in all the three Romanian principalities, the union of Walachia and Moldavia and the setting up of the Romanian national state, in 1859. The sympathy shown by the masses in Transylvania, the active stand of the Transylvanian intelligentsia in demonstrating and determining their recognition of the Romanian character of Transylvania, for the union with the new Romanian national state, are well known facts. These feelings continued growing and triumphed with the formation of the unitary national state, in 1918, as a result of the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, of the affirmation at Alba Iulia of the free will of the masses in Transylvania which unanimously decided the union with the country, the union with Romania. The formation of the unitary national-state crowned centuries-long struggles, the aspirations of the Romanians everywhere to have their own, unitary and independent state, to live free, in peace and collaboration with their neighbors, with other peoples.

Archaeological diggings, historical facts forcefully attest that all the economic and social systems known by mankind succeeded one after another on the territory of our homeland over the millennia.

The peoples' migrations and later, to the domination exercised of the great empires delayed, in certain periods, the development of our people, the formation of the Romanian nation and of the unitary Romanian national state. For all that, the descendants of the just and brave of the Thracians, the descendants of the Dacians and of the Romans, manifested their force and vitality at those times of ordeal. They preserved and developed their specific common features, and in the space of centuries, on the basis of unity of origin, language, culture and territory, and economic interests, formed the Romanian people and later on, the Romanian nation.

Interpenetration and reciprocal influencing occurred during our people's coexistence with the ancient neighboring peoples, with various migratories and later on, with various peoples having settled down here in the latter half and at the end of the first millenium life. Facts document that the migratories and the peoples who at the end of the first millenium settled in this part of Europe found here a superior material and spiritual civilization which they assimilated.

Banking on historical facts, we can say that our people has formed the millenia in the Carpathian-Danubian space, that every plot of land and every stone are impregnated with the sweat and blood of our ancestors. The hardest off in times, our forerunners did not leave the land where they had been born, and fraternizing with the mountains and plains, with the rivers and the proud woods they remained unflinching and defended their being, their right to free existence.

The Daco-Roman origin and the uninterrupted existence inside this land are essential characteristics of the Romanian people. Establishing the historical place of the Romanian people, its origins and continuity in the Carpathian-Danubian basin is the bedrock of any theoretical, ideological and political-educative activity. It is not possible to speak about socialist patriotic education and not to know and render homage to the past, to the toil and fight of our predecessors.

The long and troubled history of the Romanian people can lead to the broader conclusion that however long, foreign domination and occupation cannot hinder a people from manifesting its community of interests, from preserving its specificity, from emerging as a nation and building its unitary nation-state. They are all objective laws of the development of any people.

Solid proof as to such conclusion is the fact that many peoples that for hundreds of years had lived under colonial, imperialist domination have gained independence over the past 30 years, shaping themselves as a nation and building unitary nation-states.

On the eve of World War II over 60 percent of the Romanian economy was in the hands of imperialist trusts and monopolies. That is why Romania had remained an agrarian country with a poorly developed industry. Under the circumstances the Romanian economy was fully subject to Hitler's Germany, and Romania was driven into the anti-national war, against the Soviet Union, by the side of Hitler's Germany.

Not for a moment must we forget that the Romanian Communist Party was the only force that stood in full firmness against that war, that took action for a union of all the patriotic, anti-fascist forces, organized the fight for withdrawing from the war, for carrying out the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation. The accomplishment of the August 23, 1944 historic act, under the favorable international circumstances due to the victories of the Soviet and allied forces, to the fight of the peoples in Europe against German fascism, opened a new era in the millenium-old history of our people. Romania joined, with all her forces, the Soviet armies against Hitler's Germany, for the full liberation of the homeland from the Hitlerite-Hortyist rule, and then fought, with great sacrifices, for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, till the final crushing of fascism. In the just war waged against fascism our people proved that it had nothing in common with the military-fascist clique that had pushed the country by the side of Hitler's Germany against the Soviet Union. At the same time the Romanian people thus asserted its glorious traditions in the fight for independence and support of other peoples' fight against foreign domination, for freedom and independence.

The anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation opened the way to the democratic revolution, to the socialist revolution and to the passage to socialist construction, and ensured the conditions for the great revolutionary changes. The Romanian people under the Romanian Communist Party scored epoch-making achievements in the general development of the country.

Over a short historical period Romania traversed several historical stages and passed to the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society. One can say, considering the per capita social product and national income, that Romania is today 15 times richer than in 1950. The most telling fact in this respect is the situation of the fixed assets -- that which are the groundwork for the development of society -- and which are today nine times in only 30 years by the socialist system.

All that strongly proves the rightfulness of the policy carried out by our party, which applies generally valid truths to the concrete conditions of Romania, and acts in accordance with the realities in our country.

There has been talk about our country's experience. Some theoreticians and economists abroad still set forth the thesis that Romania was not right to pay so much attention to the development of the production forces, of the socialist industry in particular. If Romania, after stepping on the road of socialist construction, had not taken action for the powerful development of the production forces, for creating a modern industry based on the most advanced technology, we should have further remained a poorly developed country, dependent on the industrial countries.

The right development of the socialist industry, the distribution of production forces and the progress of the industry in all countries have been the essential factors of the victory of socialism, of the passage to the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and the advance to communism. It was precisely on the basis of the powerful development of the productive forces, of the industry, that we could ensure the carrying out of the agrarian revolution, the embarkment of agriculture on the road of socialism and the increase of farm production three and a half times compared to 1950. On that basis, deep-going revolutionary changes were wrought in the country's social structure, the working class grew and the peasantry's share decreased from 80 percent to less than 30 percent in 1980. The development of the production forces, of the technico-material basis of society has ensured the increase of the working people's incomes more than four times in the last three decades and the growth of commodity sales 15 times, which is reflected by the fact that per capita consumption, with a number of basic products has recorded highly significant progress against the background of populations growth.

The implementation of the programs for the country's socioeconomic development called for sustained efforts on the part of the entire people. Year after year -- and I refer to the last 15 years -- we allotted some one third of the national income to the socioeconomic development fund. It was only through the whole people's sustained efforts that we could ensure a powerful development of the forces of production, of the technical-material base of society. Only in this way was it possible to remedy, to a great extent, the state of backwardness we had inherited from the old regime, to cover part of the distance separating us from the developed countries.

Today, Romania continues to be a developing socialist country. The group of the developing countries includes more than 100 peoples, and within this group, too, there exists a sensible difference, among we can say that in point of development level there are at least three big categories of countries: the countries with a per capita income of 400-500 dollars, the countries with 1,000-1,200 dollars and the countries with a per capita income of 1,500-2,000 dollars.

In 1950 Romania fell in the first group having a per capita income of roughly 100 dollars. Today, we belong to the third group, the per capita national income having reached more than 1,500 dollars.

As for the developed countries, among which differences also exist, if we were to draw a comparison with the group of medium-developed countries we could say that in 1950 Romania's per capita income was 15-20 times lower while today it is 4-5 times lower at the most. Therefore, we have substantially narrowed the gap separating our homeland from the developed countries. However, there still is a long way to cover.

The national income is but a feature by which a country can be described as either developing or developed. We must take into account the general, balanced development of the national economy, of the various branches and sectors -- industry, agriculture, transport -- as well as the development of science, education, culture.

Taking into account these factors, and others too, we can say that in many domains Romania has gone beyond the level of a developing country. The Romanian socialist society is characterized by a multilateral, economic, scientific and cultural development and by a development of the general living standard of the people. But, no matter the group of countries we belong to, no matter the efforts made to surpass, from all points of view the condition of a developing country, Romania will always remain alongside and will work together with the developing countries, with the countries that fight for independent economic development.

In the long run, Romania's economy will have to be grounded on a modern, powerfully developed industry, on a modern, highly efficient agriculture, while continuing to be an industrial-agrarian country. On this basis, the development of the production forces, the general progress of society, the rise in the material and spiritual welfare of the people will be ensured.

Romania's passage to a new development stage, into the group of medium developed countries, will not and must not change the basic orientation of the Romanian economy. It is necessary to permanently bear in mind that the implementation of the party programme objectives, of the resolutions of the twelfth congress calls for further allocation of 30 per cent or so from the national income to the development of the production forces.

One can say and with good reason too, that it is not the high level of consumption or the overall of national income that are decisive for the future of a people but the level of accumulation, of the allocation of an important share of the national income to the socioeconomic development of the country.

To consume everything or almost everything means to doom the country to backwardness, to loss of independence and sovereignty, affecting thus the future of the country, of the people.

We must permanently take into account and to be fully aware of the fact that only by ensuring a high level of accumulation and of the enlarged socialist reproduction can we provide the necessary conditions for the continuous rise of the material and spiritual welfare of the people.

In the current development stage of the socialist society, we must do our utmost to produce ever more, ever better, at an ever more highly qualitative level, with ever fewer expenses, to steadily raise efficiency, net production, national income.

At the same time, starting from the principle of distribution according to the work done and the contribution made to it that we achieve an equitable ratio between the small and big incomes maintaining material differentiation and stimulation in the working process, but providing the necessary conditions for life, for physical and intellectual development to all members of society. It is possibly in this way that our party has worked, establishing a ratio of 1:5 between the big and small incomes as criterion of distribution. This principle shall be firmly applied in the ensuing period until the implementation of the party programme's objectives. Yet, in the perspective of passing to building the communist society, of the triumph of communism, we should also take into account the fact that the socialist principle will still be valued for a long time.

We should organize activity so as each citizen apt to work participate, within the social division of labour, in the development of society, do a necessary, useful work.

There must be no unemployed people in socialism and communism. Unemployment is specific to capitalism, to a society based on exploitation and oppression. We must organize our activity so as all able-bodied citizens work, contribute to general development.

It is necessary to bring certain amendments to the notions of property in order to make them more congruent with the realities of our socialist society. I consider it wrong to identify social property, the property of the whole people with state property. The state is not and should not be an owner in the legal sense of the term: Social property belongs to the people. The state only is an instrument in the hands of the working class, the working people, irrespective of nationality, of the whole people, in the organized economic and social development.

The state, as the representative of the whole people, must control and watch that the property of the entire people is managed as well as possible, is not wasted and is steadily developed, must see to it that in all units self-management and self-administration is strictly achieved and economic efficiency continuously raised.

Starting from all this, we should perhaps contemplate also the idea of the working people's direct participation in the development of the basic means, of the means of production. In this respect, we should perhaps consider the idea that about 70 percent of the fixed assets, of the basic assets of a unit, be common property, entrusted to the administration, to the management of the respectivity collectivity of working people, while about 30 percent of the basic assets belong to the working people in the respective unit, on the basis of corresponding individual contributions. Taking into account the experience accumulated by the cooperative, agricultural and handicraft units, I think of the possibility that the working people contribute a sort of social participation sum, which should not exceed for instance 40,000-50,000 lei but should not be lower than 10,000 lei. This would enable those contributing to the development fund -- who remain the owners of this sum -- to receive annually for the sum advanced a profit of about six percent, besides their general rights to remuneration and profit sharing while in the units in which activity yields good results, where revenues are higher than envisaged, this percentage can be even greater than six.

The cooperative ownership, the second form of social ownership, will also have to be continuously strengthened and consolidated. The conception that it would be an interior form of socialist ownership should be definitively done away with. The cooperative social ownership of the means of production fully matches the socialist principles and it should be developed, protected, both in agriculture and handicraft cooperatives. Here too, we should heighten the responsibility in self-management, in self-administration, in the defence and development of the cooperative socialist ownership of the working people in the membership of every unit.

We have developed a broad frame of participation of the working people in running all sectors of activity. We should ensure the growing role of the management councils in which the working people directly active in production account for at least 30 percent, should strengthen the role of the general meetings of the owners, producers and end-users in the proper run of worker selfmanagement.

In the future development of our society we will have to permanently take care of the continuous improvement of the democratic framework of direct participation of the working people, irrespective of nationality, of the entire people, in running all sectors of activity.

We must not forget, not even for a moment, that socialism is the conscious doing of the people, that it is being built with the people and for the people. So, we should do our utmost in order to ensure the people's direct, democratic participation in governing the society.

We should also harmonize the new bodies and forms of democratic government of society with the bodies of the socialist state, starting from the fact that the entire activity of the state, of its bodies of any kind, has to ensure the proper unfolding of the socio-economic activity, the people's peaceful work, the order and quiet of all citizens.

The state, all its bodies, permanently controlled by the broad mass of people, are called upon to ensure the steady fulfillment of the party's internal and international policy. The state, its bodies account for their whole activity to the people, to its representatives. The workers of the state bodies of any kind should permanently be controlled by the people's mass, by the people, should account to the people for the observance and firm enforcement of the laws, of socialist legality, for the careful defence of the social property, of socialist property, of the country's independence and sovereignty.

Each citizen must understand that in the Romanian socialist society everyone has to work. Here there is no room for the drone, for the lazy, for those trespassing the norms of social conduct, for those that abuse, for those that steal to appropriate other people's work. By virtue of the rights of the working people, of the nation, according to the laws, most severe measures are necessary to be taken against those misbehaving, that trespass the laws and the norms of social conduct. This is a prerequisite of the lofty working class democracy, a condition so that the people may live in peace, build socialism as it wishes.

True, we had times when abuses were made in the application of the law. Taking action for the liquidation of abuses, taking measures so that they may never recur, we are not entitled, under any circumstances, to less vigilance, and less firmness with those trespassing the laws and norms of social conduct. All the more so we have to be merciless with those serving the enemies of the country, betraying the interests of the people and the homeland.

Under the circumstances Socialist Romania is bound to take all measures for developing the capacity to defend herself, for organizing and training and endowing the army so that under any circumstances it may fulfill the sacred duty it has before the people, to defend the revolutionary gains, its independence and sovereignty. We set out from the fact that the defence of the homeland is the fundamental duty of our entire people. That is why it is necessary for us to develop all the forms of military training and of national defence, to strengthen and develop the activity of the workers' guards, of the units for the military training of the youth, to organize the territorial defence where -- as mentioned -- self-management and self-supply are a factor of special importance. Setting out from this conception, let us strengthen and develop a wide collaboration, in the training for combat, the army and the workers' guards and the units for the military training of the youth and the wide masses of people.

At the same time, in concord with our international commitments, the Romanian Army will fulfill always its duties of defence in case of an imperialist attack, together with friend armies.

We shall develop our relations with the armies of the other socialist countries, with armies of the independent countries, considering this to be an important factor in the safeguarding of independence in the struggle for preventing a new world war.

Along the centuries the Romanian Army has acted solely for defending the people, the national independence. There was one only circumstance when the ruling classes forced the army to act against the national interests of the people, alongside Hitler's Germany, against the Soviet Union; our people has learned all the needed lessons from that trespassing of the century-old traditions of the Romanian people and army that had never invaded other peoples; and on the contrary, has been a powerful support in the liberation struggle waged by other nations and peoples.

Our army today is formed and educated in the spirit of socialism's lofty ideals of social and national justice, in the spirit of friendship and collaboration with all states regardless of social system. It is trained to defend the country's independence in case of aggression, to fulfill its duties within alliances in case of an imperialist attack.

I deem it necessary to powerfully affirm at the plenary meeting, before the whole people, that the Romanian Army will never take part in an aggression war or rise against other peoples. It will only wage war to defend the homeland. History teaches us that each people must watch that its army should not participate, under any circumstances, in subjugating and oppressing other peoples. This is one of the fundamental requirements of the socialist society, of socialism in general. We must never forget the revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist thesis that a people oppressing other peoples cannot be free.

The leading role of the party in our socialist society does not replace, in many circumstances, the state bodies, it does not and cannot diminish in any way the responsibility of the state bodies before the law and the people.

It is necessary that we remove any misunderstanding as to who holds the foremost role in society -- the party or the state. No, there must be no question, by any means, of such a thing.

The state and its bodies cannot be replaced by anyone, therefore not even by the party bodies.

The state and state bodies directly answer for the smooth run of the whole economic and social activity, for the strengthening of socialist order and discipline.

The party bodies must not replace the state bodies but, on the contrary must do everything to strengthen the role of the state, to ensure a good functioning of its bodies at all echelons.

The party activitists, the communists who work in the state bodies answer before the law and the people for their activity. As activists and communists, they must also permanently account for their activity to the party and be permanently controlled by the party. These aspects do not exclude each other but condition each other dialectically.

Any breach of the country's laws is incompatible with the quality of member of the Romanian Communist Party.

At present we must realize that the state will continue today too -- and for a long period, in the communist society as well -- to play an important role in the organization of social life, in the development of society. The forms of activity, the character of the state will change, in relation to the development of productive forces and of society.

There is every reason for resupposing that, while assuming new characteristics and qualities, the nation will continue, in the communist society too, to exist as an important factor of international collaboration and peace. In this spirit, developing the feeling of national pride, the socialist patriotism is particularly important in the struggle for socialism, for peace and international collaboration.

I think I should stress that, speaking of national pride and socialist patriotism, we must understand this as valuing and honouring the glorious past of work and struggle all that was and is good in our people's development along the centuries. Development of the feeling of national pride must be closely tied to development of the spirit of friendship with other peoples, of the friendship, collaboration and coexistence of the Romanian working people with the working people of other nationalities in this country.

Moreover, we must keep it in mind that along history, citizens of other nationalities too settled on Romania's territory, that mutual interpenetration and understanding was achieved within the framework of the common coexistence so that today on the territory of our country live also working people of Magyar, German and other nationalities. As is known, the Romanian, Magyar, German, Serbian and other working people have often fought together for freedom and justice, understanding that, beyond national origin, they must close ranks against the oppressors. An equally well known fact is that the oppressing classes always tried to divide the working people of different nationalities in order better to oppress and subjugate them. Even today certain countries, certain

reactionary, imperialist circles use the national question as a means of dividing and pitting the peoples against one another.

Our party has always proclaimed against national oppression policies, militating ununswervingly for full equality of rights among all working people without any discrimination on grounds of nationality. Once the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation was carried through, and the democratic and socialist revolution was implemented, steps were taken in Romania to settle the national question in conformity with the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist conception, full equality in rights being ensured to all working people -- regardless of nationality. We can consider it as one of the great gains of our socialist society, which we have every reason to take pride in and which we ought to develop.

We all share a common homeland. Whoever seeks to deal a blow, this or that way, at the collaboration and unity of our homeland's citizens, he implicitly puts himself in the service of the country's and of the socialist builders' enemies. Whatever the origin of the parents, we have one single common origin -- that of the homeland where we have been born. We all must learn and speak one single language, the language of the revolutionary dialectical-materialistic and historical outlook. Let us learn to love and defend our common homeland.

Over the years of socialist construction, the working class has developed, and new detachments have appeared within it following the new high-tech branches developed. Vocational and technical qualification as well as worker conscience have improved. Numerically, too, the working class has become the strongest class of the socialist Romanian society, accounting for over 50 percent of the total active population. All this has led to a steadily growing social role of the working class, to its creditably fulfilling its mission as the whole nation's leading class in the work of socialist construction.

The peasant share has dwindled from about 80 percent and to less than 30 percent. In terms of both strength and importance, the peasantry still ranks as the second social class in the economic and social life of the country. It's worth stressing that today the intelligentsia is the third social force of the Romanian society holding a particularly important place in all activities of material production and spiritual creation.

It can be predicated that for a long time from now the working class and the peasantry will continue to be the two major social classes of the Romanian society. Despite a further worker increment and a peasant decrement in the gainfully-employed population, the peasants may still account in 1990 for at least 20 percent of the occupied population.

The Romanian Communist Party represents the leading political force of our entire society. It has won the confidence and love of the popular masses, of the people, because it has unswervingly served the interests of the working people, of the whole nation, has firmly translated into life the socialist principles, has unabatedly concerned itself with continuously uplifting the people's material and spiritual standards of living and with permanently reinforcing the country's independence and sovereignty. Our party is closely linked to the working class, to the peasantry and the intelligentsia, to all working people irrespective of nationality, to the whole nation. It has always had a single aim -- to serve the cause of the people, of socialism, of the homeland's independence.

At the stage now reached in the development of the Romanian socialist society, in the conditions of the developing socialist democracy, of the improving democratic framework that enables the popular masses' to participate in the mangement of all sectors, the high mission is devolving on our party to be the political force that organizes and dynamizes the entire socioeconomic activity.

Although theoretically, we consider that our party will have to disappear in a certain stage of the communist development of society, we can say without fearing to be wrong that it has a long life and activity ahead.

In the future too, the party will continue representing the vital centre of society, the force dynamizing the creative energies of the popular masses, of the whole people. However, we must consider the fact that changes will be wrought in its functions, role and the forms of its organization and activity according to the historical stages reached in the development of the Romanian socialist and communist society.

More than once I have said that in their whole activity the communists must serve the masses', the people's interests. They do not and may not have special rights in the socialist society. But, as revolutionaries who in full awareness have committed themselves to act for accomplishing the ideals of socialism and communism, they must be up to the tasks devolving on them in all fields of activity. The communist, what ever office he may be in, must give proof of high principledness, of utmost responsibility and exigency, must act in all firmness for the implementation of the country's laws and the party's decisions.

Our party numbers about 3,200,000 members. We may say that at present the main question resides not in the numerical increase but in upgrading the quality of the party members. One of our main concerns in the future, besides receiving in the party the best working people in all fields of activity, must be to raise more exigencies with regard to the fulfillment of the statutory requirements by every party member. We must act so that the party members, those who will enter the party, may well understand the ideological, scientific outlook of our party, the obligations and duties they have assumed as consistent revolutionary fighters for the triumph of socialism and communism, for defending in any circumstances the people's supreme interests, the country's independence and sovereignty.

In its whole theoretical, ideological, political-educative activity our party relies on the revolutionary conception of dialectical and historical materialism, on the advanced ideas of scientific socialism. The practice of socialist construction proves with unquestionable force that the building of socialism should be grounded both on the general laws and on every people's, every country's economic, social, historical and national realities.

Any disregarding of the general socialist laws and principles may entail big damages and even endanger the socialist construction. Equally, the disregard of the realities, the application of models or patterns that do not consider these realities, can cause big difficulties, endangering the country's socialist development itself. We can say that our party has taken account in its activity of both the general laws and the Romanian society's concrete realities.

We have drawn theoretical, ideological and practical conclusions as regards the democratic management of the socio-economic activity, renouncing the conception of unipersonal management and setting up democratic management bodies, workers' councils and general meetings of working people. We have drawn the conclusion of the necessity of development of the worker democracy, of participation of the people's mass, of the whole people, in governing the society -- the safe way for the successful fulfillment of the party's programme. We have reached the conclusion that socialism and democracy are inseparable, that the socialist society should attain the highest form of democracy, the masses' direct participation in governing the society.

Our party has drawn attention to the action of the law of dialectics, the law of the conflict between the contraries in the socialist and communist society. We should therefore study, understand and grasp in time the emergence of contradictions and work for their removal. In this sense, we should eliminate what is old and does no longer correspond and make room for what is new, act consciously toward renewing the society.

I think it necessary that we should start drafting a comprehensive programme of theoretical, ideological activity of analysis, in the spirit of the materialist-dialectical conception, of all internal and international phenomena, in order to be able to draw the proper conclusions for the future activity. I think this is of outstanding importance now for the future activity of our party, for the socialist construction. It is also

essential to the understanding of the world revolutionary process, of the changes taking place in the world, of the new problems posed by further peoples' embarking upon the road of socialism, by the liquidation of colonial domination, the building of tens of states that struggle for the consolidation of their independence.

Some comrades abroad, and even some in the country, ask why the thesis of building the multilaterally developed socialist society was articulated in our party's programme, while other socialist countries worded the thesis of developed socialist society. Of course, the problem of setting a strategic target is the task of every individual party. Each and everyone establishes it starting both from general laws and concrete realities. We termed our future society "multilaterally developed" in order to avoid misunderstanding, to leave no room for neglecting any facet of the activity, for avoiding the conclusion that, speaking of the developed socialist society, we would mean only or chiefly the development of the material base.

We are also asked: Why do we not use the thesis of real socialism. Here too, we set out from the fact that it is every party's right to characterize, in one form or another, the socialism it is building. As for ourselves, we consider that the general terming of socialism and the strategic objective of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and of advance to communism fully accord with the principles of scientific socialism. If we would use the term "real socialism" for our country, some comrades might happen to infer that we absolutize our form of socialist construction, that we consider it to be the only valid one and deny, in one form or another, the realism of other ways and forms of socialist construction. Or, we consider that any form of socialist construction being translated into life in a country is real and meets historical necessities.

We have been witnesses of late to an intensification of the anti-communist campaign against socialist countries, against socialism in general. Starting from some difficulties, from some events in some socialist countries, certain circles try to draw conclusions regarding the so-called crisis of socialism, going as far as to saying that socialism would no longer be the only valid alternative to the replacement of the capitalist society based on the exploitation and oppression of the people's mass, of other peoples.

Unfortunately, even in some communist parties theses have appeared, that question the validity and character of socialist development of one country or another. These theses appear in a moment of great international tension, of sharpening contradictions on a world plane, of accentuation of the world economic crisis and, consequently, also of the political, social and moral crisis of the capitalist society.

True, besides the big successes won, errors and abuses have also been made in the socialist construction, as it is well known, in our country included. They have been discussed and debated, I mean in our country, and the adequate conclusions have been drawn. But a scientific analysis, based on the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical and historical conception powerfully shows that the socialist countries have won in a short period tremendous achievements, demonstrating in practice the superiority of socialism as the only system opening to mankind the path toward the liquidation of the social and national inequalities, toward entrenching the social and national justice.

The mistakes made and the hardships encountered in one country or another prove that disregard of general laws and of specific conditions can create serious problems in socialist development, and this emphasizes the need for a firm application of socialist principles in keeping with the realities in each country and actually proves the viability of the basic principles of scientific socialism. The difficulties that emerged are not linked with socialism, or with too much socialism but with certain anomalies and mistakes, with violation of one or another basic principle of scientific socialism, with disregard of general laws and of concrete realities in one country or another. They are therefore generated by the lack of consistent application of socialist principles. Henceforth, the only logical conclusion is that in the process of building

the new social system action should be always undertaken in close concordance with the realities in each and every country, that account should be taken of the interests of the people, the need to work together with the working class, with the people.

We are firmly convinced that the difficulties in both ours and other socialist countries will be overcome, that socialism is the only way of replacing the society divided into exploiting and exploited classes, of ensuring socio-economic progress, of building a more just and better world on our planet.

The complex world situation, the difficulties occurred in some socialist countries have led to questions and confusion, to shows of disbelief in the prospects of the revolutionary struggle, of the fight of the working class and of the peoples. All this is employed by the reactionary, imperialist circles against the revolutionary working-class movement, against the socialist countries, against the communist movement, against the struggle for national and social liberation, for independence and peace.

Considering all this, it is necessary to undertake extensive theoretical, ideological activities, to intensify the political and educational work so that all working people should understand the course of events and the fact of difficulties and failures in the revolutionary process, in socialist construction too, but that the duty of communists, of the builders of socialism, of the revolutionary forces is that of working to remove difficulties and ensure the success of the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of the world. Hesitations always existed at the difficult moments in history and there were some that could not keep up with the revolutionary struggle and gave in.

This might be due also to the fact that sometimes we absolutized and idealized the development of the socialist society giving the false impression that socialism knows no difficulties, no economic crises, that the institution of the political power of the working class and the transition to socialist construction were solution per se to all questions automatically leading to the translation into fact of socialist principles. Life and palpable facts have proved that such an idyllic representation of the socialist society, to a certain extent understandable in the conditions of the fight against the old social system, is both dangerous and harmful.

Taking into account that in certain countries, including some socialist states, a number of historical events regarding directly our people are presented in a non-realistic, sometimes distorted way, it is necessary to organize joint debates with historians in the respective countries, starting from the need to clarify and describe questions in the light of the historical truth and of casting light on those moments and events apt to contribute to strengthening collaboration and friendship among our peoples, the policy of solidarity and peace.

As regards the history of the Romanian Communist Party and of the revolutionary, working class movement, as I have mentioned, this will have to be an integral part of the national history.

I think that our former conception of having two parallel histories, one of them of the party, is an echo of the conception dating from the third international, according to which communist parties have their history and must not take into account national interest and sometimes even ignore them. We must definitely put and en to this old state of affairs which bore very adversely on our party and people.

We shall have to start the elaboration of scientific, philosophical works on the origin of the world and society. We must give an answer, from our dialectical-materialist and historical positions, to the metaphysical conceptions of the world. Respect for and guarantee of religious freedom should not be understood as an acceptance by the communists of the religious, idealistic world outlooks. All the more so today when the basic sciences of chemistry, physics, biology, genetics and others have given new answers to the questions of knowing the universe and development, the materiality of the world. Given this situation, it is all the more understandable that some retrograde,

mystical conceptions can still appear with or are espoused by some people -- even by communists, unfortunately. I emphasize it since it is necessary to draw all conclusions on some shortcomings in our ideological, political and educative activity, work so as suchlike states of affairs recur under no circumstance.

We should particularly unmask the mystical activity of some religious denominations which is employed as an instrument of the imperialist reactionary forces, of some fascist circles, of some crooks to divert mankind's attention from the fundamental problems of the present-day world, to use this way for diversion and for espionage against other states.

Likewise, in our political-educative activity we must firmly fight and expose any nationalistic, chauvinistic, racist, anti-semitic manifestations, any attempt to sow hatred among working people of various nationalities, especially among the youths. We must not forget that, particularly in difficult international conditions, the imperialist reactionary forces, fascism resorted to such conceptions to promote their policy of domination and oppression of peoples.

Between the domestic and the foreign policy of our homeland there is a tight dialectical unity as they condition each other. We can say that events have proved to the full the general conclusions of the party programme and the orientations established by the 12th congress as concerns the international life.

A very grave tensions has been reached in the international relations, that has led to an escalation of dangers of new military conflicts, the burst of a new world war included. Two opposing tendencies are confronting in the international life at present: on the one hand the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, of maintaining and redividing the zones of influence, of accentuating the arms race; on the other hand an ever more marked orientation towards a new policy that should put an end to the use and threat of force, the dictate, the zones of influence, the arms race, that should ensure the independent of the peoples, their collaboration grounded on the principles of equality, observance of the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs.

The fact can be said that we are living in a particularly complex time of the international life. The old balance of forces established after World War II is no longer adequate under the present international realities. Colonialism has been practically liquidated, tens of independent states have emerged, that together with other small and medium-sized ones make an important force of the international life. New states and groups of states do wish for themselves a more important role in the world policy, wish to assert themselves independently. The balance grounded on military blocs no longer fits in the present historical realities. Worldwide there have been accentuated the old contradictions and there have emerged new economic and social contradictions.

One way or another there keeps manifesting the contradiction between socialism and capitalism, although the fact must be stressed that there is a great deal of understanding as concerns the need for a peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems. Parallelly a new contradiction has developed and is more and more marked consequent to the division of the world into developed and developing countries, in rich and poor countries. The fact that all attempts of so far to reach certain understandings on the eradication of underdevelopment and on the building of the new international economic order have failed to give the results hoped for -- on the contrary, the gaps between the rich and the poor have deepened in this period -- makes this contradiction acquire an ever stronger form. It can be said to become one of the fundamental contradictions of our epoch.

In fact we traverse a period of revamping the balance of forces, of a new world equilibrium coming into being among various states and groups of states. It can be assessed that the new equilibrium will rely on a great diversity of centres of power, will take account more of the role of the Third World, of the small and medium-sized

countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries. In order to be viable, the new balance of forces and the new equilibrium should be grounded on principles of equality, observance of independence and non-immixture in internal affairs of other peoples.

The gravity of the current international situation also results from the sharpening of the world economic crisis which, like a very strong tempest, virtually sweeps all states of the world. The effects of this crisis are also heightened by the policy of high interest rates which generates tremendous difficulties in the unfolding of the economic activity and worsens still more the developing countries' situation.

The dramatic increase of unemployment in the developed capitalist countries increases the action of the general crisis of the capitalist system, accenting the instability, the lack of perspective, powerfully afflicting the working masses, the whole society, developing the moral-political crisis of capitalism.

There are conflicts and military confrontations in the world and one might say that new ones emerge with every passing year.

All this make it more necessary than ever that the peoples concert the efforts to put an end to the international tension, to halt the course toward confrontation and war, to resume and continue the policy of detente, observance of national independence and peace.

Life, events demonstrate that a conflict can easily start, tension can easily be caused in one place or another in the world, but it is by far more difficult to halt and settle them. It is therefore necessary that everything possible be done so that the military way, the force be no longer resorted to in the settlement of the various inter-state conflicts, that action be taken for the cessation of the current conflicts and their negotiated settlement. No matter how much time the negotiations would take it is much better, in the interests of the respective countries, of the cause of peace and detente, that the peaceful, negotiated way be taken for the settlement of the conflicts.

The efforts should be intensified for a global peace in the Middle East, that should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and to the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue based on the right to self-determination and the foundation of an independent Palestinian state.

The establishment of peace in the Middle East should ensure the independence and integrity of all states in the region. Romania thinks it would be necessary that an international conference be sponsored by the United Nations and participated in by all interested states, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, s the only representative of the Palestinian people.

It is also necessary that everything should be done for the war between Iraq and Iran to end and all problems between the two states to be solved by negotiations.

It is in this sense that all current conflicts and disputed issues among states should be solved.

Taking account of the multiple present problems, the necessity arises of the foundation within the United Nations of a special body that should act for the organization of negotiations and the settlement of inter-state issues only in this way. The states that will not apply to that body or will disregard its activity shall be considered aggressors.

The central issue of international life now is the struggle for halting the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, for a lasting peace in the world. The arming has attained such a level as a new world war would entail inestimable destructions, would endanger the very existence of man, the supreme creation of nature. It is ever more obvious, as affirmed by various international bodies and congresses, of scientists in particular, that a new nuclear-atomic world war would have neither losers nor winners, but mankind would be destroyed. Peoples should therefore join efforts in order to halt the race towards disaster, for ensuring the peace.

Romania firmly declares for the immediate halting of the arms race, for the freezing of the military expenditures at this year's level and the gradual passage to their reduction by at least 10 per cent by 1985.

We consider it necessary that the actions of strength, the manoeuvres and military demonstrations of any kind by the frontiers of other states be renounced. The organization of such military actions does not express the wish for peace but the orientation toward military confrontation.

We firmly declare for a disarmament that should ensure the balance of forces at a lowest level. We greeted the proposals of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, president of the Soviet Union, on atomic weapons reduction. We have also welcomed the proposals launched by President Reagan of the United States of America on strategic nuclear arms reduction talks. We welcome the understanding these two countries have reached in connection with the beginning this month of negotiations on strategic weapons. Naturally, there are differences between the proposals of the Soviet Union and those of the United States of America, but we think that all the proposals should be considered and negotiations start so that a common agreement should be reached.

We are particularly concerned over the question of the deployment and development of medium-range missiles in Europe which put the life and existence of all European peoples in jeopardy. We must halt, before it is too late, the siting of the new missiles, determine the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, do everything possible for a nuclear-free Europe. As the existence of all European peoples is in danger all the states on the European Continent should participate in negotiations and the conclusion of an adequate agreement. We consider it necessary that the will should be taken into account of the European peoples wishing to live in peace, to place their forces in the service of economic and social development.

Romania declares firmly for the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe, for a united Europe based on diversity, on the observance of the social system in each country. We consider it necessary to do everything possible so that once resumed the Madrid conference on European cooperation and security should conclude with best results, lead to the convening of a special conference on disarmament and confidence-building in Europe, ensure the continuity of the Helsinki-initiated meetings and conferences.

The European peoples share many problems. They must take advantage of the meetings on cooperation and security to discuss jointly questions related to confidence-building and collaboration, the ensurance of peace, of the independence of the peoples on the continent and throughout the world.

Romania attaches great importance to collaboration and cooperation among Balkan countries. We consider that we must find new forms and ways of expanding meetings and cooperation, achieve a passage to the organization of a summit on the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peaceful collaboration, free of nuclear weapons.

We are highly appreciative of the movements and demonstrations for peace in Europe and the world over. The Romanian people is firmly committed to these demonstrations being convinced that they have a particular importance for the cessation of the arms race, the safeguarding of mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, the ensurance of peace in the world. We consider that today the whole mankind is faced with the problem of choosing between war and peace. Nothing does or can justify the policy of arming and war. It is necessary that the peoples should be told the truth and a high sense of responsibility be shown for the fate of the people, for the fate of mankind, that everything possible should be done for ensuring peace.

The United Nations Organization session on disarmament in June is called upon to adopt tangible resolutions and achieve a firm passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. Let us pass to disarmament before the first nuclear bombs are dropped, because when bombs start being dropped it will be too late.

We consider that a high responsibility devolves on the socialist countries which should work, alongside all the peoples of the world, for disarmament and peace.

The mandate the Grand National Assembly entrusted to the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Nations Organization special session on disarmament bespeaks our people's will to work most responsibly and cooperate with all the peoples for achieving an agreement among all the states on a passage to measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for building a lasting peace in the world.

We call on all the states and peoples to leave behind all considerations and obstacles and decide upon the halting of the arms race and primarily upon the achievement of nuclear disarmament. We have reached a stage when peace has become a fundamental question. Let us do our utmost to ensure mankind's peace.

As a developing country Romania will act in close collaboration with the other developing countries, will do everything for contributing to the consolidation of their solidarity and unity in the struggle for the new world economic order.

The solution of the complex problems existing in the world calls for the active participation of all states in international life. More particularly an active participation is necessary of the small and medium-sized countries, of the non-aligned and developing ones, which are vitally interested in the democratic solution of the problems, in a new policy ensuring the independence and security of each nation.

An important role devolves on the United Nations Organization, on other international bodies which offer the organized setting necessary for the participation of all peoples in the solution of international issues. It is necessary that we arrive at the observance of the United Nations Organization's resolutions. The organization should be brought such improvements that can secure the exercise of its functions in the negotiated settlement of problems, in ensuring the collaboration among all states, regardless of social system, in the achievement of a lasting peace in the world.

An important role in international life is played by the socialist countries. Romania acts firmly for the development of collaboration with all the socialist countries, for strengthening their solidarity and overcoming the existing divergencies. Life has proved that contradictions and differences may occur between socialist countries, too. We should not ignore them but pursue their solution by negotiations, taking into account the necessity to strengthen the collaboration and unity of the socialist countries, to enhance their role in international life, the prestige of socialism in the world. We consider that socialism creates the conditions for such a solution of problems and have the firm belief that we can and must ensure a broad collaboration and unity of the socialist countries, based on respect for independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs. The relations among the socialist countries should be a model of reciprocal respect and mutually advantageous collaboration, should set an example of relations for all world states.

Within these relations, economic collaboration -- and for the member socialist countries, the CEMA -- plays an important role.

Given the share of the socialist countries in the world economy, we can consider that today they have the possibility to solve many questions of their economic and social development, of socialist construction and of the rise in their peoples' welfare. Of course, the socialist countries cannot remain outside the international division of labour. Life has refuted the thesis of the existence of a world capitalist economy and an opposing world socialist economy developing in parallel. We can say that there is a single, ever more interdependent world economy. The economy of the socialist countries and that of the capitalist countries are part and parcel of the world economy and the problems arising in the world economy, the economic crisis included, bear one way or another on these countries as well. We should admit the interdependence existing within the international division of labour among countries with differing economies and social systems, we should admit the fact that an active, broad collaboration among all world states, in the spirit of equality, and mutual advantage are factors of fundamental importance for the peoples' general progress, for security and peace.

Romania deems necessary certain improvements in the CEMA activity, so that the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation may enable the member countries to solve together -- in tune with the stipulations of the statute and of other documents -- a series of problems related to the economic and social development, the successful construction of socialism. We consider that we have reached such a stage in the CEMA activity that there is an objective need to improve its activity, to expand the multilateral collaboration in all the fields among the member countries, setting out constantly from ensuring the independent development of each national economy.

I have already mentioned, Romania is attaching great importance to her relations with the developing countries, considering these countries to be an important factor of the world economy and politics, to play at present and in the future an ever more important part in the entire international life. That is why we consider that there is a need for a strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration among these countries, for leaving behind certain divergencies and misunderstandings among them, that undoubtedly are inheritances from the colonial imperialist domination. All the developing countries must act solely by means of negotiations in view of solving various litigious problems, must strengthen their unity, solidarity, the wide collaboration among themselves in view of a rapid economic and social development. The fact must be said that today the developing countries have many possibilities for solving with joint effort many of the problems of their economic and social development.

Romania appreciates highly the role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the complex problems of the international life, in the struggle for independence, for halting the arms race, for peace.

Setting out from the relations of the contemporary world, from the existence of countries of different social system, Romania is taking firm action, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence for the development of the relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system. We consider that the expansion of collaboration, the participation in the international division of labour is an objective necessity of all the nations.

In this spirit there must be renounced all discriminatory economic measures, the policy of economic sanctions against certain countries and groups of countries. In the interests of surmounting the world economic crisis the high interest rates should be renounced, and rational interest rates should be set, that may not exceed eight per cent. The credit should be an instrument of economic collaboration, of stability and socioeconomic development of all states.

Life, events demonstrate with unquestionable force that the development of relations of peaceful collaboration among all states of the world can only be achieved based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force, observance of every people's right to free development, with no outside immixture, every nation's right to choose the social system it wishes.

In the spirit of the traditional international solidarity, our party develops wide relations with all communist and workers' parties, works and will work for the strengthening of the solidarity in the joint struggle, starting from the fact that under the current international circumstances the collaboration of the communist and workers' parties is an important factor of the struggle for peace, for social progress.

Given the diversity of the conditions in which the communist and workers' parties carry on activity, there are a series of differing views on certain problems. We consider that the solidarity, the collaboration should rely on the principle of full equality, observance of every party's right to elaborate its political line in harmony with the realities in the respective country. We should bear in mind that every party unfolds activity independently and accounts only to its own working class, to its own people for the way it acts in defence of its interests. The new unity should start from this reality and ensure broad international collaboration in the main issues of contemporary world.

The embarkment of one people or another on the road of socialism is and will be achieved in concordance with the social realities in each country. There is no model for socialist construction. The general laws are applied differently from one country to another, from a stage of socioeconomic development to another. Starting from these principles, one cannot deny the socialist character of one country or another, one cannot oppose to the socialism of a country, the socialism in other countries or the socialism to be built in the future. The diversity of the ways of passing towards socialism, of building a new social system, of applying the general laws to the real specific conditions in every country gives a new dimension and perspective to the socialist development of the world, enriches the heritage of the revolutionary theory and practice.

More than ever before, we consider it necessary to do everything possible for overpassing the divergencies, to put an end to any accusations, to any interference in the life of one party or another, to work with the highest sense of responsibility for the development of collaboration, the achievement of a new-type solidarity and unity in the struggle for peace, independence and socialism.

At the same time our party is developing wide relations with the socialist and social democratic parties setting out from the need to strengthen the unity of the working class movement, of all the forces declaring in favour of the socialist change of the world. Of course, there are differences of opinion as concerns certain problems, yet there also are a series of problems of joint interest on which the communist, socialist and social-democratic parties can and must take joint action. Our party will take continuous action for strengthening the collaboration with socialists and social-democrats setting out from the need to achieve, in the future, a reconciliation conducive to a new unity of the working class, of the forces declaring in favour of socialism. We have welcomed the options for socialism in a series of countries and considered that all steps made on this line must be supported, this being in tune with the evolution of the human society, with the need for achieving a better and juster world.

Our party is developing wide a collaboration and solidarity with the national liberation movements, with the ruling parties in the countries having shaken off the imperialist domination and now fight for consolidating their independence, with the democratic parties in all the countries. We set out from the need for permanent contacts with all the democratic parties, considering this to meet the interest of the peoples' collaboration, of resuming and developing the policy of detente, of the struggle for disarmament, for peace.

Under the present international circumstances the role of the masses of the peoples is growing in the international life. That is why we must develop wide collaboration and solidarity with the peoples everywhere. Through their struggle the masses of people, the peoples can determine the cessation of the arms race, can ensure a new democratic policy, the respect for the national independence, a policy of international collaboration and peace. We are confident that the peoples, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere have the necessary force to halt the tension in the international life, the arms race, to ensure the triumph of reason, of peace. The future belongs to a juster and better world, to the social and national equality, to the observance of each people's right to free, independent development.

The debate in the Central Committee, in the whole party of the theoretical, ideological questions of the political-educative activities of moulding the new man should bring about better understanding of the stage in which our Romania socialist society is, intensified efforts of the party, of the entire people for unswervingly implementing the party programme, the twelfth congress resolutions.

When debating ideological questions, questions related to the political-educative activities, to the mass cultural work, we should particularly focus on the achievement in the best conditions of international cooperation, of a foreign trade which should be based on full equality, on the increase of export in view of providing the necessary conditions for the imports of raw and subsidiary materials needed in the national economy, for paying back the credits and achieving an equilibrated balance of payments.

Concluding Address on 2 June

AU030828 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the concluding session of the RCP Central Committee plenum of 2 June in Bucharest -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, for 2 days our plenum has discussed theorical and ideological questions and political-educational activity. One can say that the discussions turned into a true discussion of ways and means to further develop our socialist society and of generally applying the experience and practice of socialist construction in Romania. All those comrades who have taken the floor have stressed in one way or another a number of very important aspects and problems of our people's work and activity and have pointed out our people's glorious past, the wonderful present and the great leadership of the RCP. [applause]

I could state that the discussions and the decisions adopted have stressed the complete unity of the Central Committee and of our party. They have forcefully stressed that the Communist Party -- the leading political force of Romanian society -- is more united and more powerful than ever and is determined to constantly be a revolutionary party armed with the revolutionary concept of the world and life and to act in the spirit of dialectical and historical materialism and of scientific socialism and to constantly secure new prospects for our people and lead them victoriously toward the communist society. [applause]

With such a party and the political-ideological and theoretical spirit that has manifested itself in our country, with the unanimity expressed in this plenum, which shows our party's unanimity, we can look with complete trust to the future of socialism and communism in our fatherland and to the bright future of our people. [applause]

Undoubtedly, comrades, many shortcomings still exist in our activity. There is still a great deal to be dome to implement the party program and the 12th party congress decisions. However, we must always keep in mind that the problems concerning the Romanian socialist society will be resolved only by the communists and the Romanian state and people, and we will not let anyone interfere in Romania's affairs in any way. [applause]

Our country has achieved and has to achieve many things. Our Romanian people are living alongside working people of Hungarian, German, Serbian and other nationalities, but we represent a united people and we will let no one try to deal a blow to our people's unity. [applause]

Regardless of the parents to whom one or another person was born, we are all the sons of the same fatherland, of Romania, and we must all fulfill our duties, must do all we can so that we will have a better, freer, more plentiful and independent Romania. [applause]

It is indeed necessary for us to extensively discuss within the party and with the people's participation the problems which were the subject of this plenum. They must not be discussed separately from the entire complex of problems and the entire activity of socialist construction. As a matter of fact, from the very beginning I tried to stress the unity between the material base, between the activity of developing the forces of production and the scientific, theoretical and ideological activity. Only by viewing all aspects of our people's and party's activity -- material and cultural -- will we act as revolutionaries and as true communists, and only thus will we ensure our appropriate progress toward the golden peaks of communism. [applause]

It is necessary that the discussions that will take place in the coming months within the party and with all people contribute to the proper understanding of all current problems of our socialist society. They should arm our party and people with a clear understanding and with a revolutionary vision about life and the world and give a new impetus to the overall activity of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [applause]

As has been proposed here and as has been included in the decision, the problems that have been discussed at the plenum should be the subject of the major problems that will be discussed at this year's national conference. Thus the plenum report shall constitute the thesis for discussing problems and for drawing up the documents that will be adopted by the party's national conference. [applause]

We must do all we can, comrades, to act with great determination in the direction of resolutely implementing the party's foreign policy. Within this framework, I would like to stress the need to strengthen and develop relations with the neighboring socialist and nonsocialist countries. We must do all we can to develop such relations with our neighboring socialist countries and with all our neighboring countries so that our area will become an area of cooperation and friendship and an area of peace and fraternity. [applause]

It is necessary for us to intensify our activity aimed at implementing the basic desires of our age: securing the people's peace and security. This is why once we are back home we must give new impetus and new expression to our people's wish for peace by organizing new events, especially now when the UN peace session is taking place. Perhaps it would be advisable for us to send telegrams and motions to the United Nations from such events and, like other people, sign papers and send in millions and millions of signatures from our people to the United Nations as an expression of our people's determination to ensure peace and not to accept nuclear weapons on Romanian territory and to see to it that there is no nuclear weaponry in Europe. [applause]

In conclusion, too, I want to hail the agreement on the start of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on problems of strategic arms. In this respect, I believe that we must stress the wish of all peoples, including the Romanian people, to act with great responsibility and to do everything to stop nuclear weapons so that the two great powers who possess the major nuclear weapons should both do all they can and should act with good will to achieve an agreement. We are convinced that this is the only way that is in keeping with the peoples' will to live in peace and freedom. [applause]

Once again I would like to stress that at the same time the European countries and all peoples throughout the world have the responsibility to act directly and not wait for the results of negotiations between the two sides. They must act with great determination and firmness toward disarmament and must make their contribution to achieving mankind's desire to stop the arms race and to achieve a world without wars. [applause]

As far as I am concerned, we, the party, our state and the Romanian people, will do all we can so that Romania makes an active contribution to achieving this supreme desire of mankind. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, I would not like us to leave this plenum with the impression that by discussing general problems of the past, the present and the future we can rest assured that all things are clear and in order. We do have good results. However, in discussing all these problems, in any form and in all respects, as has been done here, we must proceed with great determination to fulfill this year's plan and the 5-year plan in all respects: in industry, investments, agriculture, export and all the other branches. We must pay special attention to problems regarding efficiency, science and technology and rapidly introduce the achievements of modern science and technology in the production process. We must, indeed, stop discussing which sector is more or less important. Each sector has its place and importance in the division of labor. Some people still hold that anyone can perform farmwork. It is a different thing to get into electronics. That is a superior branch. Certainly, at first sight it seems that this is true. However, we discussed this with the party first secretaries 2 days ago. In fact, my impression is that agricultural work is more difficult than electronics. [applause]

Agriculture requires a very deep knowledge of biology and agricultural sciences, and it requires a scientific understanding of what has to be done to achieve maximum results from the soil. And from this viewpoint, I believe we have been making mistakes for a long time by neglecting the improvement of the professional technical level of the peasantry in order to have a highly trained agricultural worker who will not be inferior to the electronics or any other kind of worker. [applause]

I want it to be well understood: Let us stop underrating agriculture not only with regard to investments, but also to the manner in which we understand how one can achieve a highly productive agriculture. I want to draw a general conclusion: There is no more or less important sector. Each one has its place and importance in the division of labor. Agriculture as a basis for raw materials and foodstuffs occupies one of the most important places in the development process of the economy. [applause]

We must do all we can to achieve all measures and programs both in industry and in agriculture. We have discussed them. I do not now want to refer to them. We must take every firm action to secure appropriate supplies in each locality and county. Territorial self-supply must constitute one of the constant concerns of all the party and state bodies. We have a good material base from all points of view, and we must see to its proper management. We must see that we have an abundance of all kinds of agricultural products, both animal and vegetable. We have this possibility and we must achieve a radical change in Romanian agriculture this year. [applause]

Comrades, once you are back in your workplaces, please all of you act to implement the party's decisions and apply the country's laws, and although I am reaching the end of the speech, I would not like you to have the impression that the measures that have been taken in foreign trade and certain ministries are routine measures because the action taken was not in the spirit of economic efficiency. No, comrades, people in the trade business have stolen. State funds have been misappropriated and stolen. They have been mismanaged, too. And therefore we have demoted and replaced a number of people in that sector.

The government has not fulfilled its mission and therefore we had to reshuffle our government. Not because we wanted to perform a mere rotation. And this must be well understood and we must not present things as if everything is in order and the measures were only taken because some people did not pay enough attention to making proper use of materials. This problem, too, does exist. However, the measures that have been taken resulted from deeds that can by no means be tolerated in any sector of activity.

I want to stress this, comrades, because we must clearly understand that all of us are dutybound not only to agree with certain theses and measures, but that we must act in the spirit of our party's laws and policy. Let us see that they are respected and that the party laws and decisions are resolutely implemented. Let us not tolerate anyone's violation of them under any circumstances. This is one of the basic requirements posed by socialist construction, by the party, the state and our people today. [applause]

Once we are back home, we must firmly proceed to eliminate the many shortomings that still exist in various fields, including the ideological-political and educational activity, considering that all this constitutes a uniform whole and that we must improve our work in all fields of activity to increase responsibility and discipline and to serve the people, the cause of socialism, the country's independence and sovereignty as best we can.

With these few words, comrades, I wish all of you success in your activity. Please convey to the communists and all residents in your counties and localities and to all people best wishes for success and good health. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu - RCP"]

I declare the plenum proceedings closed. Success in your work. [applause]

ANDREI RECEIVES JORDANIAN SENATE PRESIDENT

AU031843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 3, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met with the members of the delegation of the Senate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, led by Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Senate, who are visiting Romania. During the interview questions were approached related to the current development stage and the prospects of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Jordan in domains of mutual interest, and the mutual wish was expressed to further work, in keeping with the understandings covenanted at top level for the expansion and diversification of those relations. Aspects were also discussed of the current international life, developments in the Middle East in particular.

'GROUP OF 77' SESSION CONTINUES IN BUCHAREST

AU030916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the meeting of the "Group of 77" on cooperation among the developing countries in training cadres needed in industry continued in Bucharest on Wednesday, June 2.

The general debates were addressed by representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, of Cuba, Thailand, Indonesia, Iran, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt the joint UNIDO/Romania Centre, the UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education in Bucharest.

The speakers highlighted the significance of the meeting with emphasis on the need to develop economic cooperation among the developing countries as a component of the sustained efforts made by the Group of 77 to build the new international economic order, assert the collective autonomy of the developing countries and strengthen their negotiating capacity in the dialogue with the developed countries. Numerous proposals were advanced on further actions to be undertaken by the Group of 77 member countries to expand their cooperation in training cadres needed in industry.

The proceedings continue.

NICOLAE CALLS ON MAURITANIAN HEAD OF STATE

AU141831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Nouakchott, 14 May (AGERPRES) -- The chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, head of state, Khouna Ould Haydala received Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, now paying a visit to that country.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Haydala. The Mauritanian head of state was highly appreciative of the tireless efforts President Nicolae Ceausescu makes for the cause of international peace and cooperation, for the peaceful settlement of conflicts existing today in the world.

Emphasis was placed on the mutual wish to develop and diversify commercial exchanges and bilateral cooperation in the interest of both countries and peoples.

While in Mauritania, Ion M. Nicolae met with the ministers of commerce and industry, of rural development, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, with the president of the Confederation des Employeurs et Artisans de Mauritanie, with presidents of companies and other officials. Specific measures were covenanted for the expansion of commercial exchanges and the initiation of new cooperation ventures, to the advantage of both countries and peoples.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS ECONOMIC ISSUES

Plan Fulfillment Reviewed

LD032230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session chaired by Milka Planinc the Federal Executive Council [FEC] completed its report on the realization of this year's social plan for Yugoslavia, and made its first appraisal of the possibilities of realizing the plan in 1983. The council found that Yugoslavia's social plan is being carried out in unfavorable conditions and that the results of economic activity are unsatisfactory. Economic trends at the beginning of 1982 were characterized by a slowing down of the rate of growth of production, difficulties in economic relations with other countries, pressures in the direction of higher prices, and expenditure being greater than production.

The growth of industrial production slowed down again in the first months of this year; the volume of industrial production in January-April was higher by only 2.1 percent compared with the same period last year. The fall in production was most pronounced in April when the rate of increase in production was only 1.1 percent. In the view of the FEC this was caused primarily by difficulties experienced in reproduction material and energy supplies. However, production decreased even in those fields of economic activity which do not depend on imported raw materials and energy, which was the result of disrupted relations in reproduction processes.

The situation was similar in agricultural production because of the delay in spring sowing caused by unfavorable weather conditions, owing to which the sugar beet, sunflower and soya sowing programs were not carried out. On the other hand, the area sown to corn was slightly larger than planned. The council emphasized the pressing need to exploit every possibility to raise agricultural production. In this connection it is indispensable to complete in good time all the material and organizational preparations for wheat harvesting and purchasing. Concerning economic relations with other countries, exports have risen by 6 percent and imports have dropped by 13 percent this year. However, these results are not adequate for overcoming balance of payments difficulties. The pressure on prices is not abating, although the rate of inflation has been halved this year. During the first 4 months retail prices rose by 7.7 percent compared with those in December last year.

The current trends show that effective measures have to be taken to restirct expenditure and that the growth of personal incomes has to be brought into line with the increase in incomes and work productivity. Investment, one of the basic generators of instability, has risen by 26 percent this year. The range of investments continues to be too broad which makes it more difficult to improve the effectiveness of investments and establish a balance between supply and demand. The FEC's report on the realization of this year's social plan for Yugoslavia and its first appraisals of the possibilities of fulfilling the plan in 1983 will be sent to the SFRY Assembly, and on the basis of the assembly debate the FEC will adopt or propose the adoption of appropriate measures with the aim of ensuring the maximum realization of the policy of socioeconomic development this year.

Export Increase Seen Vital

LD032050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG) -- The inflation rate in Yugoslavia so far this year has been cut into half, but further price rises would undermine the Yugoslav economy's competitiveness on the international market. The above was stated at today's session of the Yugoslav Government, which analyzed the economic trends over the first four months of the year. Although exports have risen by six percent and imports have dropped by 13 percent, as stressed the results are still insufficient for overcoming the balance-of-payments difficulties.

The government assessed as indispensable new economic measures for further increasing exports and ensuring the necessary imports of raw materials and semi-manufactures with a view to raising production. A disproportionate growth of general and common consumption, the government assessed, necessitates more efficacious measures for curing these forms of spending. This also holds true for investments, which have this year risen by 26 percent and are among the major causes of economic instability.

Spending Remains Problem

AU032110 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 82 p 1

[Danilo Vukovic commentary: "End To Consumers' Illusions"]

[Excerpts] The analyses of the social accounting service of the 3-month economic operations (January-March 1982) do not show a rosy picture of spending. On the contrary, they show that the basic intentions of the resolution on reducing spending within realistic frameworks are not being implemented.

Although on a somewhat more modest scale, something that has occurred so many times in the past is again being repeated: At the beginning of the year we make a firm pledge that, for instance, the taps for general and common expenditures will be closed. Calculations are made on how much the expenditures can increase at most, measures and reductions are announced, and all revenues of the budget and social activities are closely scrutinized. In the end, nearly everything turns out as it was; that is, differently than we intended and wanted.

It was laid down that the general and common expenditures in 1982 should increase 17 to 18 percent, but they increased 30 percent in the first quarter of this year as compared with the same period last year. These expenditures have increased at a somewhat slower rate than the social product -- although in the past they increased at a faster rate -- but nonetheless a full 12 points faster than planned. The rate of increase of these expenditures is somewhat lower than last year, but still too high for our possibilities.

In fact, in the period of struggle for economic stabilization, which is becoming a component part of our life, workers show a readiness for self-denial. However, there is no such readiness, or very little of it, on the part of the budgetary communities and the self-managing interest communities, which have grown into a huge apparatus and have become a new springboard for consuming the workers' income. Hardly anyone in these communities shows any readiness to give up something, either a spending ambition or an investment plan. They simply wait for someone else to do this. But there can be no real reduction in spending without giving up something.

Certain consumers' illusions also exist in the sphere of personal incomes, although associated labor behaves differently and is a better manager.

True, the fact that the fall in the real personal incomes has been halted (they increased only 2 percent) is encouraging, and this is one of the more shining points of the first quarter of this year. For a full 2 and 1/2 years, personal incomes noted a real decrease, and this demonstrates the workers class' self-denial and its contribution to economic stabilization.

However, a halt in the drop in real personal incomes must be backed by increased productivity and more effective economic operations, something that is missing this time; quite apart from the fact that those organizations of associated labor which operate at a loss still do not bear the consequences of their poor operations in the form of lower personal incomes.

Briefly, an end must be put to consumers' illusions in all forms of expenditures: general, common, personal and investment expenditures, because what does not exist, cannot be spent.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES HODZA VISIT TO TUNISIA

LD021808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency met today under the chairmanship of Petar Stambolic. The session examined and adopted information on the official friendly visit which Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, will pay to Tunisia in June at the invitation of Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian republic. Stress was placed on the importance of this visit in order to further develop the friendly, cooperative relations between Yugoslavia and Tunisia, both as an exchange of views on the situation in the world -- particularly in the Mediterranean region -- and as an exchange of views on current problems facing the nonaligned countries and their movement. The Presidency acquainted itself with measures the Federal Executive Council is making to improve the country's balance of payments and reduce consumption to this year's planned limits, and with other actions designed to stimulate the greater production of exports, rationality and economic operation and greater economy.

The application of the law governing military service, which envisages voluntary military training for women in the Yugoslav People's Army in peacetime, was also examined. The session stressed the importance of all of the organized forms of training and preparing women to defend the country as something which will contribute to the further socialization of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The Presidency adopted a decree on the appointment of Lt Col Jevic as assistant federal secretary for national defense. The Presidency examined other questions within its constitutional sphere of competence.

SFRY ENTERPRISES TO HELP BUILD SOVIET PIPELINE

LD032012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav enterprises will participate in the Soviet Union in the construction of a trans-continental gas pipeline connecting sources in Siberia with Western Europe. A number of Yugoslav enterprises will build compressor stations.

The first contract on the construction of two compressor stations at the base of the Urals on the European side was signed here today. The value of the contract is around 50 million dollars. Contracts on the construction of other pipeline compressor stations are to be signed. It is believed that Yugoslav enterprises will work on the project some eight years.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS WILL BE IMPORTED AGAIN

AU012033 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The foreign press will again be regularly imported into our country. The conditions for this were created when the necessary foreign exchange had been secured. This foreign exchange was unavailable for a time because of the well-known difficulties in paying for imports from the convertible currencies market. The decision to provide the necessary foreign exchange was adopted at one of the latest sessions of the Federal Executive Council.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS DISCUSS POLITICAL CRIMES

AU030911 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Titograd, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Following the tradition of several years' standing, district public prosecutors and their deputies from several large towns of all the republics and provinces met in Titograd today to exchange experiences regarding their activities.

The results of an analysis prepared by the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Split indicate that an inequality between regions in the volume of criminal prosecution of political punishable offenses is fairly pronounced.

There are no essential differences in the number of grave political criminal acts because in this respect, it is said, the criteria are firm, though differences are great in the class of lesser, verbal political misdemeanors and excesses. It was pointed out that it is precisely in this field that different, either more or less liberal, interpretations are possible both by detection organs and the citizens on whether something should be reported or not. For instance, the criteria for assessing an insult, as a cause of criminal prosecution are very elastic and depend on the views and customs in a community.

This inequality in the volume of prosecutions for political criminal acts, it was stressed, is not recent, but has been present as a trend for a number of years. It deserves attention particularly because this problem impinges on basic rights of citizens and directly concerns combating political delinquency. At the public prosecutors' meeting, examples were cited illustrating the great differences in the number of charges for political criminal acts between individual republics and Yugoslavia as a whole, or among the republics themselves. It was pointed out, for instance, that in the region of Kosovo in 1980, preceding the counterrevolutionary demonstrations, a decrease in charges for political criminal acts was noted, a decrease of as much as 75 percent. Political criminal acts are only a negligible percentage of overall crime in the country, and the same holds true for misdemeanors of a political nature. The manner of distinguishing between political misdemeanors and political criminal acts, it is believed, itself affects the number of criminal offenses of a political nature. Lacking adequate coordination with other organs, the public prosecutor in some places is the only one in a position to draw the line, but in some regions, every concrete case is discussed before criminal charges are filed, and a position is taken following broad consultations on whether an offense should qualify as a criminal act or a misdemeanor.

Preventive Acts

In this complex of problems, the relationship between punishable political offenses and the national composition of the population deserves special attention. There is a belief that communities with a mixed national composition offer a suitable soil for political delinquency, but such an assumption must not serve as a basis for drawing firm conclusions. The problem is much more complex, and statistical data do not always confirm such beliefs. Thus Zrenjanin, which has a very pronounced national mixture, has had only four persons accused of criminal acts on national grounds in 3 years. On the other hand, some places with a very homogeneous national composition have had almost the same number of these criminal acts, or even more, in the same period. Such an "anomaly" appears to justify even more the belief presented at the public prosecutors' conference that political crimes cannot be judged in the same way in every community and in every sociopolitical situation. It was also stressed that public prosecutors must take more preventive actions by pointing out various utterances and acts which may assume the nature of a political misdemeanor or a criminal political act.

ANALYSIS OF STUDENT 'INCIDENTS' CONTINUES

AU032002 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Summary] Intensive discussions continued to be held today to determine the facts concerning the reported incidents in Gojbulja village on the occasion of students' practical lessons in defense. (?Agim Gjeja) leader of the Youth Socialist Alliance Communal Conference, stated that it had been unanimously assessed by all local students and leaders that there had been no demonstrations of any kind on this occasion, nor singing of nationalist songs or shouting of hostile slogans. As far as reported damage is concerned, the students admitted that "unintentionally three or four bricks on a wall were broken," and that there had been no other damage. Tonight, the Gojbulja League of Communists base organization will meet, and also the collective of the school center. Taking part in these discussions will be (?Azem Azemi) member of the Kosovo Presidency; Bajram Selimi, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and a leader of Kosovo trade unions, as well as members of sociopolitical organs of Vucitrn Commune.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL STUDIES ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD032020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Provice of Kosovo met today under the chairmanship of Imer Pulja. It analyzed economic trends in the first months of the year and found that Kosovo's economic activity was characterized by deviation from the goals and tasks defined in the resolution on the province's socioeconomic development this year. It was noted that the growth of material production and employment had been slightly higher, but that last year's unfavorable trends had not been stopped. The physical volume of industrial production was slightly lower than forecast, and there was a pronounced trend toward an increase in all forms of spending, stagnation in exports, lack of liquidity in the economy and the banks, and increasing losses. Particular reference was reportedly made to funds set aside for personal income. It was noted that in a number of work organizations these funds were higher than the funds earmarked for accumulation and reserves, and that the growth of personal income was on the whole a reflection of higher prices and not of production and productivity.

The Kosovo Executive Council stressed that in order to overcome the existing difficulties in economic activity it is necessary to involve all the subjects in the province, especially those in associated labor, in a maximum effort to tighten the feeling of responsibility for better work and technological discipline; to achieve maximum savings, higher export and more efficient and rational economic activity; and to halt [as received] all forms of consumption.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU031240 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 82 p 4

[S. Paskovski report]

[Summary] Skopje, 31 May -- At a joint session of all chambers of the Macedonian Assembly today, the Republic Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection was set up and 43 scientists and experts were appointed to four assembly commissions and a coordination body.

Dimitar Solev was elected new president of the Macedonian Supreme Court, while Dusan Surbanovski was appointed the republican attorney of self-management. New deputy district public prosecutors and new judges were elected in Skopje, Stip and Bitola

Risto Filipovski was appointed governor of the National Bank of Macedonia, while Andon Makraduli was appointed director of the Macedonian Social Accounting Service. Maj Gen Stojan Avtovski was appointed chief of the Republican Staff of the Territorial Defense.

At a joint session of the Chamber of Associated Labor and the Sociopolitical Chamber, delegates heard reports on the work of the Macedonian Supreme Court, the district courts and other courts in the republic, the public prosecutor's offices and an analysis of the organization and functioning of the judiciary in Macedonia. Last year, social attorneys of self-management received 6,033 petitions dealing with self-managing rights in employment (2,546), the distribution of funds for personal incomes (1,206) and housing problems (854).

NIS RADIO ANSWERS SOFIA PAPER ON SFRY CENSUS

AU031248 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 82 p 9

[T. Nesic report: "Political Chronicle: Increased Interest in the Bulgarian Nationality (commentary by NIS Radio Newsreel in the Bulgarian language in connection with an article in Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT)"]

[Excerpts] On 10 May, the Sofia daily newspaper OTECHESTVEN FRONT, organ of the largest mass organization in the People's Republic of Bulgaria bearing the same name, published an editorial commentary entitled "Demographic Problems in Yugoslavia -- the Vanished Bulgarians" which, on the basis of the official data of the census held in our country last year, discussed the demographic situation in Yugoslavia and especially expresses concern over the reduction in the number of declared members of Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia compared to the 1971 census.

Yesterday in the regular daily information program broadcast by the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia in its own language, NIS Radio carried a commentary by editor Dmitar Jotov in connection with the aforementioned article in the Sofia newspaper.

In this case, Dmitar Jotov said, it is impossible to avoid the question of why OTECHESTVEN FRONT is now showing a sudden interest in the fate of the Bulgarians in Yugoslavia when it is known that, with the exception of the 1945-48 period, this organ of the largest mass organization in the neighboring country has never before even informed its public that there is a Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia, let alone about the fact that, under the SFRY Constitution and the republican constitutions, this nationality enjoys all the rights of other peoples and nationalities.

Now, Dmitar Jotov further said in his commentary, the anonymous author writing in OTECHESTVEN FRONT in a special way shows his interest in the fate of his fellow nationals. From the results of last year's census in Yugoslavia, he singled out, as an extraordinary and special problem, the fact that in the 1971 census 48,627 citizens and in the 1981 census only 36,547 citizens, that is 22,080 citizens fewer, declared themselves members of the Bulgarian nationality.

If his intentions had been at least correct, the OTECHESTVEN FRONT author could have very easily noticed that nearly one million members of various peoples and nationalities "vanished" in Yugoslavia's census last year precisely because that number of citizens, including 22,000 members of the Bulgarian nationality, declared themselves to be Yugoslavs... Dmitar Jotov said in his commentary yesterday. If the author had only cared to more carefully read the Yugoslav press, he would have been able to see that our statisticians, scientific workers and political scientists are straining themselves to explain why the "large people" are shedding their members and the number of Yugoslavs is increasing, Jotov further said. However, Jotov said, without invoking science and scientific workers, members of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia do have an explanation for this phenomenon: They know that what is involved in this connection is primarily a powerful strengthening of the feeling of belonging to the Yugoslav multinational community and especially a free conviction of the people, the conviction which disregards republican borders, and even state borders. And finally, the effects of an increasingly large number of mixed marriages also must not be overlooked in this connection.

In his commentary yesterday, Dmitar Jotov once again commented on the fact that the OTECHESTVEN FRONT author emphasized the question of where the vanished Bulgarians in the SFRY are and added that what is involved in connection with the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia "is not an artificially created and invented nationality, but a nationality that is recognized by laws and public opinion in Yugoslavia."

"It is obvious," Jotov said, "that the author of the Sofia newspaper article has gone to great trouble to avoid mentioning the Macedonian nation, but the Yugoslav public well knows that it is precisely the Macedonian nation to which the People's Republic of Bulgaria applies the terms 'invented' and 'nonexistent.' The mentioning of the Macedonian nation is deliberately avoided," Jotov said, "because, if it were not avoided, then members of the Macedonian minority living in western Bulgaria would have to be granted the rights to use their own spoken and written language and cultivate their own cultural and historical traditions. And it is precisely this nonrecognition of their rights that represents a limiting factor in developing good-neighborly relations between the two socialist countries. The aforementioned tendentious and malicious interpretation of the Yugoslav census -- and not the census alone -- stems from this view of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on that issue, the NIS Radio program of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia concluded its commentary.

MACEDONIANS CRITICIZE YUGOSLAV ENCYCLOPEDIA

AU031713 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 82 p 11

[M. Krstic report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 31 May -- In three lengthy installments carried by NOVA MAKEDONIJA, and earlier on Skopje Radio third program, a very sharp polemic -- at least as regards the conditions in our country -- has begun on the contents of the third edition of the Yugoslav encyclopedia.

Entitled "General Encyclopedia of Yugoslavia," the book is published by the Lexicographic Institute in Zagreb. The author of the article, Boris Nonevski, editor of the Belgrade periodical SOCIJALIZAM, set forth many comments on this edition. After expressing his theoretical-methdological view, Nonevski said that the Yugoslav encyclopedia "measured the Yugoslav peoples" and, in doing this, used different ideological-theoretical criteria. This can be seen, he believes, with a naked eye without any intensive reading....

In NOVA MAKEDONIJA, the author first set forth his objections to the unequal treatment of our peoples outside our homeland, stating in this connection that there is no subchapter treating the problems of the Macedonians outside the homeland, and thus uniformed readers may understand that the Macedonians live exclusively in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. According to the merciless laws of a curse of history, the divisions of Macedonia and the Macedonians had a most fatal effect on their ethnic integrity. Of the entire ethnic territory only 37.51 percent has remained within the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and only here do the Macedonians enjoy their national rights. Nonevski then drew attention to the fact that the encyclopedists "had forgotten" Pirin [in Bulgaria] and Aegean [in Greece] Macedonia.

Boris Nonevski also claimed that in the part dealing with the internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization [VMRO] and the Ilinden uprising, the encyclopedia treats these events "as parts of Bulgarian history."

This polemic, which is carried by NOVA MAKEDONIJA, also expresses dissatisfaction with the scope devoted to Macedonia and the Macedonians (9,040 words), while the chapter on the Slovenes and Slovenia -- the author stresses -- contains 15,180 words, and the part on the Croats and Croatia over 21,200 words. Nonevski also made critical observations about the cartographic supplements. After these remarks and criticism carried by NOVA MAKEDONIJA and broadcast by Skopje Radio third program, it is logical to expect that those "affected" will reply.

MACEDONIAN SAWP DISCUSSES ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD032344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1741 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Skopje, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- The manifestations in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia of hostile activity based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism were more than an echo of the Kosovo events; they were part of a process which was already underway with varying degrees of intensity. The Kosovo events were merely occasions for the mobilization of hostile elements based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism, particularly among part of the teaching cadre of Albanian nationality in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. This observation was made today at a session of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection which examined the sociopolitical actions in some municipal and local conferences of the Macedonian SAWP in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the period from March last year to March this year.

At the session the view was put forward that during this period there were no large-scale excesses in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and that those which did arise were swiftly uncovered and dealt with. The necessary social action in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism must primarily be aimed in two directions. It is necessary to heighten vigilance and react in a timely fashion to all attempts at hostile activity. This activity must be revealed and its consequences explained. Also, more long-term plans must be made for activity against all manifestations and hotbeds of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other socially dangerous and ideologically unacceptable forms of activity. In this sense emphasis must be placed on ideo-political and professional training and on building up a teaching cadre of Albanian nationality to carry out this exceptionally important educational work with the young people of this nationality.

It was stated at the session that more attention must be paid to the ideopolitical training of people working in the Albanian-language information media in this republic, because what they present to the listeners or readers is not a matter of indifference. All the information media must be included in this, from the pioneer and young people's publications to the programs on local radio stations, and so on. An example was given of the Radio Tetovo Albanian program whose music library contained only about 20 songs -- out of almost 600 in Albanian -- that were not tainted by nationalism and romanticism. It was a similar case with Radio Skopje's Albanian editorial office where out of about 1,000 songs, 280 were ideologically and politically unacceptable. All recorded music of unacceptable ideopolitical content has been withdrawn from the programming of all radio stations in the Socialist Republic Macedonia. Regarding longer-term and effective action for struggling against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, the need was stressed at the session for greater cooperation and coordinated action in this sphere with the organizations and organs in Kosovo. Only by these means can the results achieved through involvement be enhanced, and cases such as that involving Prof Ali Aliu be avoided. His Albanian-language textbook for the 6th form of the primary school was withdrawn in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia because some of the material in it was ideologically unacceptable, but this self-same Ali Aliu was later appointed chairman of the Kosovo Provincial Commission for Revising Teaching Material.

NATIONAL SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT CONTINUES

AU021350 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 82 p 9

[Summary] Ljubljana, 25 May (TANJUG) -- The Council for Press attached to the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference has held a session chaired by Mitja Ribicic to discuss again the supply of the information press with newsprint. The council met to discuss the situation in the Djuro Salaj newsprint mill in Krsko which, owing to a shortage of foreign currency to import producers goods, has barely managed to solve the problem of newsprint production for the short-term period. A self-managing agreement, according to which the consumers of newsprint should pool foreign currency to make up the shortage of foreign currency which the Djuro Salaj newsprint mill needs to import producer goods -- primarily timber and chemicals -- has not been reached and only consumers from Slovenia have signed it. The newsprint mill has only managed to ensure sufficient foreign currency to continue production until the middle or the end of June.

At the session it was decided to inform the SAWPY Federal Conference about this problem. The need was stressed that the paper mill should, together with newsprint consumers and producers of raw materials, make maximum efforts to replace the imported timber and other raw materials by those produced in this country. Maximum efforts should also be made in other republics and provinces to collect old paper for the production of new paper. The Djuro Salaj paper mill needs 350,000 cubic meters of timber for its regular annual newsprint production, of which only 150,000 cubic meters are obtained in this country.

ARMY DELEGATES GENERAL TO SAWPY PRESIDIUM

AU271300 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 82 p 1

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 May -- At its session today, the Federal SAWPY Conference discussed and adopted the orientation program of activity for this year and the report on work in the 1981-82 period and elected its new president and secretary. "The Yugoslav People's Army has delegated Col Gen Asim Hodzic as member of the Presidium of the Federal Sawpy Conference to replace Col Gen Dane Petkovski, who has been elected as deputy federal secretary for national defense."